The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,130 New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1884.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

o ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, TAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, , TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

OGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
....	2725	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
....	3038	500	S. F. Cole	12th ,,
......	3200	600	A. Symons	19th ,,
......	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th ,,
dy	2726	500	W. E. Thom	2nd Sept.
ur	3900	600	E. J. Baker	9th ,,
......	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th ,,
				FRIDAY.
......	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,

s marked L proceed direct to London via se marked M proceed direct to London via by the others passengers for London change All London steamers call at Plymouth. ge will leave the Company's Dockyard, p.m., on the day of sailing to convey on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Tons H.P. Captains. On 1884
700 W. B [illegible] 5th Aug.
L. Reeves 22nd Aug.
3128 R. G. Murray 5th Sept.

s are now issued at greatly reduced rates particulars of which apply to.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
July 28, 1884.

ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

GH TICKETS from BOMBAY to N via Brindisi, including the Continental are now issued on favorable terms; and available for three and six months. Tickets obtained which allow passengers to travel y the steamer and 2nd class by rail from ondon.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

ERS leave BOMBAY for MAR- LES and LONDON direct every four weeks l advertisement, and the voyage to the for- accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 the Monsoon). The Railway journey from London occupies about 27 hours. ondon, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, Railway Fare across the Continent :— s Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370. ckets are also issued, for particulars of which r information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
May 29, 1884.

GAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

IETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA S, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY. E to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respec- inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free, n over three and under ten years, half fare. s will be allowed liberal discount. ngers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in N, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed andbooks. ount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to ers returning within three, six, and twelve months vely from the date of LANDING. ollowing or other First Class Steamers will leave :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
LLA	5000	750	1st Aug.
A	5000	850	1st Sept.

Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy

gh Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and are issued here. andbooks of information and other particulars,

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
on House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

E NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

EGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON

uly, at
lowing
st half-
Esquire,
and fix
rs,
ger.

ND
IRD
the
pany,
884, at
ess :—
udited
ember.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 4th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1884. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CRICKET BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

		Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs.	3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	,,	4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	,,	4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY special arran are now e

HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine	per doz.	10 0	5 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC (J. J. Bordes). A very fine, pure, matured table Wine	,,	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE (J. J. Bordes). An after-dinner Wine of superior character.	,,	30 0	. .
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids	,,	50 0	. .
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, in hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes			

g. 200 0 . .
, 1883.

nited,
OMBAY.

DICINES.

and TINC-
SS always in
y received :—
ULPH.
MUS NIG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN CAMERON, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1884. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. DADABHAI DOSSABHAI CAMA, deceased, in our Bombay firm, as well as in our London firm of Messrs. CAMA BROTHERS & Co., CEASED from the 2nd January, 1884.

DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the firm of Messrs. CAMA, MOOLLA & Co., of London, CEASED from the 2nd January, 1884.

HORMUSJEE DOSABHAI CAMA,
by his constituted Attorney,
DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE KHAMBATA.
Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

TENDERS will be received at the Bombay Arsenal Office up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th August next, for the purchase of about 8,000 cwts. of LEAD, OLD (more or less). Delivery will be given from the Bombay Arsenal where specimens may be seen.

ARTHUR BROWNE, Capt. R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.
GUNDUCK BRIDGE-PLANT.

OFFERS invited for the supply of new or good second hand bridge-plant for above work, *viz.*, portable engines, steam hoists, mortar mills, pumps, dredgers, &c., &c. Particulars and prices to

HORACE BELL,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, T. S. R.
Mozufferpore, the 25th July, 1884.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TO MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUALS HAVING GOODS IN PORT TRUST CUSTODY WAREHOUSED IN THE APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the goods stored in the Port Trust Fort Apollo Bonded Warehouse are being removed to the building known as the "Post Office Warehouse" at the Town Custom House-bunder preparatory to transfer to the building known as the "No. 2 warehouse," also at the Town Custom House-bunder.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. P. BAIRD,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

SUMMER NUMBERS.

Illustrated London News, with coloured plate entitled "Happy Days."	Re.	1 0
Boy's Own Paper	,,	0 6
Girl's Own Paper	,,	0 6
Argosy	,,	0 6
All the Year Round	,,	0 6

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
FOR THE
GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER,
WITH LARGE COLOURED PLATE
entitled
"THE LOST BIRD."
(Expected shortly.)
Price Re. 1; post free Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A MEDICINE to be taken internally and used externally for all NERVOUS DISEASES and INFLAMMATORY ACHES and PAINS, composed of the choicest Aromatic Herbs, Healing Gums, Balsams, and Vegetable Oils. Cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Neuralgia, Cholera, Spasms, Headache, Coughs and Colds, &c.

WESTON'S WIZARD OIL has the power to distribute itself over every part of the body, internally as well as externally, curing the most inveterate cases of tumours, ulcers, scrofula, diseased liver, piles, swellings, wounds, &c., &c.

Re. 1-12 per bottle. Reduction for ½ doz. and upwards.

AGENTS :
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
35, Esplanade-Road, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S
IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PERFUMES
OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE.

KEMP'S
Rondeletia.
Eau de Cologne.
Lavender Water.

ATKINSON'S
Ess. Bouquet.
Jockey Club.
White Rose.
Edelweiss.
Wood Violet.
Sweet Briar.
New Mown Hay
Empress of India.

LUNDBORG'S (New York)
Edenia.
Fascination.
Maréchal Niel.
Tally Ho.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.
Piesse and Lubin's Opponax.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,

from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA.

BADMINTON.
BOXING.
CRICKET.
DUMB BELLS.
FENCING.
FISHING.
FIVES.
FOOT-BALL.
HORIZONTAL BARS.
GOLF.
LAWN-TENNIS.
POLO.
QUOITS.
RACKETS.
AMMUNITION, &c.
BACKGAMMON.
BEZIQUE.
BILLIARDS.
CHESS.
COMPENDIUMS.
CRIBBAGE.
DOMINOES.
DRAUGHTS.
GO-BANG.
PLAYING CARDS.
PUZZLES.
RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Supplies of the following have just been unpacked :—
Balling Irons, Bistouries, Blood Sticks,
Castrating Knives and Claws,
Catheters, Clipping Scissors, Clippers,
Clinical Thermometers, Clyster Enema Funnels,
Drawing Knives, Drenching Horns,
Director's Firing Irons, Fleams,
Hobbles, Hypodermic Syringes, Lancets,
Pocket Cases in Morocco Leather,
Probes, Probangs, Scalpels,
Suture and Seton Needles, Scales,
Singing Lamps, Syringes, Tooth Rasps,
Clyster Syringe and Stomach Pump with Fumigator.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
"Temple House," POONA.
Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
CAN SUPPLY FROM STOCK THE UNDERMENTIONED MACHINERY, &c., IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

½ plate,
1 plate.
by 1' 8"
NG, AND SCREW
nd 10' bed;
tre, 20' bed.
s Patent, to screw ½"
sizes.
y Saws to 42" dia.
Bullock power, 6, 7
s kinds, for manual
al power.
RAIN CRUSHING
Double purchase, to
arrel.
LIFTING JACKS.
4 to 12 inches.

DGING,
T IRON PIPES, turned and bored, 2 to 9 inch; Bends and Tees.
WROUGHT IRON, do. ½" to 4" with fittings.
SLUICE VALVES, with Flanged and Socket Ends.
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES.
TAPS AND DIES, Whitworth's and
PORTABLE FORGES, Bellows and Fan.
WIRE FENCING, ORNAMENTAL IRON GATES, &c.
ASPHALTE, "Seyssel," and BITUMEN.
STEAM VALVES, COCKS, TRAPS, and other Boiler Fittings.
BOLTS AND NUTS, RIVETS, NAILS, and other smal Stores.
PICKAXES, SHOVELS, POWRAHS, DRILLS and Crowbars.
LEATHER BELTING AND DELIVERY HOSE, INDIA-RUBBER SUCTION HOSE, TANNED CANVAS, RUBBER LINED DELIVERY HOSE, &c.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER, 15 per cent. acid, and SANITAS POWDER as supplied to Bombay Municipality.
SILICATE PAINTS AND DURESCO in all colours.
LINSEED OIL, Boiled and Raw, TURPENTINE, etc. etc.
FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY, extra quality.
PORTLAND CEMENT, Gibb's guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross, &c. &c.

LOGUES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Y METAL MART.

A & CO.,
ELLERS,
Y,
ving SPECIALITIES in
d, and which have gained
ER WATCH.
uced Messrs. F. L. & Co.
d open face cases.
dmirable substitute for
WATCH
in an extra heavy case
balance and with a hair-
WATCHES
H AT RS. 40.
Watch to anyone who requires
bear the roughest work.
H AT RS. 60.
ay Companies and employes
guaranteed and recommended
made with Railway or
ce given.
two years the above Watches.
Initials e gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

HOME!! HOME!!!

SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0		Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0		Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0		Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0		Ladies' warm Stockings,	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs 8 to 12 0		Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0		Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0		The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0		Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8		Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12		Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0		Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 8
Overland Trunks	22 0		Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0		Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0		Money Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

KANNY AND CO.
REPAIR
WATCHES, CLOCKS CHRONOMETERS,
MUSICAL BOXES JEWELLERY, etc.,
with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.
No. 17, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Out-station orders promptly att

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6 } per cent per annum subject to { 18 months' } notice of withdrawal.
5½ } { 12 ,, }
{ 9 ,, }
3½ } { 6 ,, }

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Managing
8, Elph

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, Breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AND DURABLE
WATERPROOF GARMENTS
AT MODERATE PRICES.

Inspection is invited and full particulars will be sent on receipt of letter or post-card.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Apollo-street, on SATURDAY, the ninth of August next, at 4 o'clock, to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1884.

2nd. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 10th August. both days inclusive.

By Order,
p. p. HARVEY & Co.,
H. GUI,
Secretaries and Agents, The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

AFTER the transaction of the above business an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held to transact the business of which the Shareholders will be advised by Circular.

By Order,
p. p. HARVEY & Co.,
H. GUI,
Secretaries and Agents, The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

IN THE HIGH COURT JUDICATURE AT

Petitioner.
interest
are here-
they think fit,
ion.
ght, Chief Justice, at
July, in the year of our
red and eighty-four, and in
Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 25th day of July, 1884.

Mr. Jemsetjee Cursetjee Cama,
Petitioner's Attorney.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, from the 1st September, a large airy Room in the Fort, with or without board. Apply M. M., care of this paper.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY, a large airy front Room suitable for office or private room. Apply No. 11, Bell Lane, Fort.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT as a Pandit or a Marathi Teacher by a Hindoo. Charges moderate. Apply by letter to "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery for a steamer proceeding to Jedda with pilgrims. Apply to Captain Raffin, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

DELICIOUS SMOKES.—Little Devils made of the choicest leaves of Habannah Tobacco of a delicate flavour and fragrant aroma, Rs. 3-8 per 100.—Howard & Co.

PERAMBULATORS with HOODS and BICYCLE WHEELS, very light and elegant, Rs. 40 and 50 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED, Black Waterproof Overland Trunks, Airtight uniform Tin Boxes, &c., &c. Try Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Hummum-street.

MARCUS WARD'S Royal Academy of Arts stationery in neat boxes containing grey albert note and court envelopes to match. As. 10 per box. The Cash Bazaar, Limited, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION SMOKE! "Duke of Durham" (long cut) tobacco for cigarettes furnishes an agreeable smoke of rich flavor. A trial recommended. As. 12 per ½lb. tin.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

SPONGES in great variety: Honey-comb, Turkey cup, Sanitary, &c.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

THE Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, have for sale table bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½." Apply to R. Farrow, Eldon Road.

GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., wholesale agents; Pearse & Co., Limited, retail agents, Bombay.

AIRY and commodious Rooms, in Kauthoke's Buildings, for European families, with shower bath. Apply W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 51 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3, quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, neat Office Shigram, canoe-shaped Baroche and different kinds of carriages, to be seen next to Portuguese Church, Girgaum. Apply to Sorabji Nowroji.

THE Original first-class HOTEL in Poona, The Royal Family, near Railway station, open to the westerly breeze, under new management, unexceptional testimonials.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDER. A passed medical pupil preferred. He must be steady and be able to produce testimonials. Salary fair. He will have to bind himself for engagement for 2 years.—Pandurang Gopal, G. G. M. C., Girgaum, 21st July 1884.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMAN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION adjourned from 28th instant, for want of a quorum of members, will be held here on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 4-45 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council,
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 29th July, 1884.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for undertaking COCOANUT PLANTATIONS on the coast in the Junagadh territory, Kathiavad. Apply for particulars to Mr. HARIDAS VIHARIDAS, Divanji, Junagadh.

TENDERS are invited for SCANTLINGS and TIMBERS of sorts for works in the Junagadh State. Apply for particulars to Mr. HARIDAS VIHARIDAS, Divanji, Junagadh.

BODGER, WARBURTON and Co. beg to notify that their shipment of Beer from the "Frankfurt Brewery Company" is all sold. Further shipments are on the way, for which orders are now being registered.

Military-square, Bombay.
26th July, 1884.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

FIRST ISSUE OF 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
Of which 50,000 are reserved for issue in India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

PAYABLE

£1 on Application; £1 on Allotment, and the Balance £8 at such times and in such sums as the Directors may determine, at intervals of not less than one month.
(Interest at Five per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all payments made in advance of Calls.)

DIRECTORS.

CHRISTIAN ALLHUSEN, Esq., D. L. W. P. Director of the International Bank of London, Limited.
LIONEL R. C. BOYLE, Esq., of Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton & Co., 80, Lombard Street, E.C.
W. W. CARGILL, Esq., Founder of the Oriental Ban Corporation.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I., formerly President the Bank of Bengal.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., late of Sir Charles For & Co., and formerly President of the Bank of Bomb
Sir BENJAMIN C. C. PINE, K.C.M.G., Oriental C Hanover Square, late Governor of Leeward Islands
GRANT HEATLY TOD-HEATLY, Esq., 13, Car House Terrace, London, S. W.

BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited.
THE BANK OF SCOTLAND (Edinburgh, London Branches).

BROKERS.
Messrs. STEER, LAWFORD & CUERTON, 3, Gardens, E.C.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HOLLAMS, SON & COWARD, London.

INTERIM SECRETARY.
R. T. ROHDE, Esq.
Temporary Offices : 40, Threadneedle

PROSPECTUS.

THE CORPORATION is formed with the object of continuing the Banking, Exchange, Deposit, Remittance and Agency Business so long carried on by the late Oriental Bank Corporation, which, while it was confined to its strictly legitimate purpose, proved an investment of no ordinary character, earning as it did during the 33 years of its existence large sums of money and paying Dividends down to the year 1877 ranging from 10 to 15 per centum per annum with an occasional Bonus.

The special care of the Directors of the new Bank will be to avoid the slightest departure from the rules of legitimate banking on its best recognized principles and to exercise the greatest caution and prudence in the employment of its resources.

It is further the intention of the Directors to make a most careful selection of the officers to be employed in the new establishment, and to adjust the scale of expenditure on a basis of the strictest economy consistent with efficiency.

It is proposed to confine the Branches of the new Bank to the British Colonies, and India, Japan, and China, but Agencies may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, be opened in such other place or places as may be thought advisable for the effective and profitable development and working of the business.

The principal places at which it would appear desirable to have Branches or Agencies are those large and important cities the trade of which justifies the calling thereat of the principal lines of ocean steamers in the East.

These ports are shown by recent statistics to represent an annual trade of about three hundred and fifty million pounds sterling, and supply the needs of a population aggregating nearly six hundred millions.

As a safeguard for the interests of the new Bank, it is proposed to have, where it may seem expedient, local Boards or Committees composed of the most respectable and influential shareholders on the spot for the more effective management and superintendence of the Branches, such local Boards or Committees to be subject to the entire control and direction of the London Board of Directors.

With the increased development which the extension of Railway communication in India must give to the trade of that country, the advance in which has already been well characterized as phenomenal, with the marvellously rapid strides in industrial progress which have been made in the Australian Colonies, and with the prospect of greater freedom of trade with the Japanese and Chinese empires, there is ample scope for the profitable employment of a much larger capital than has hitherto been available.

For these encouraging fields in the Straits Settlements and adjacent Islands, there also exist promising outlets for the employment of capital which have hitherto been all but neglected.

The recent stringency in the Indian money market was in well-informed quarters attributed to the inability of the existing Banks to cope with the increased trade of the country.

The Directors entertain the greatest confidence in the success of the new Bank, for while it will be entirely distinct from the late Oriental Bank Corporation, it will most probably obtain a fair proportion of the most valuable and profitable portion of its business, and secure, at the same time, the most efficient officers of a highly trained staff, advantages which are seldom obtainable by institutions of a kindred description on their formation.

It will be the object of the Directors, while safeguarding the interests of the new Bank, to do everything consistent with prudence in the interests of the shareholders in the late Oriental Bank Corporation, and they will endeavour to make satisfactory arrangements with the Liquidator to act as his Agents in the realization and collection of the assets of the late Corporation. Arrangements may also be found practicable for the transfer of deposits and for affording assistance to the shareholders and creditors of the late Oriental Bank Corporation, by such other means as may appear desirable, provided such can be done without risk of loss, but in no case will any liability be undertaken in respect of the engagements of the old Bank.

Powers have been taken in the Articles of Association, in accordance with the Colonial Registers Act, to have a register at each of the principal Branches.

The promises of support from the East and Australia are most encouraging, and justify the Directors in the formation and organization of the new Bank, which will, while satisfying a public want, tend much to mitigate the loss and suffering of the shareholders of the late Oriental Bank Corporation. No promotion money has been, or will be, paid, the only contract entered into on behalf of the Company is dated 14th July, 1884, and is between Robert Turner Rohde and Thomas Colman for advertising the prospectus.

Should no allotment be made the amount paid on application will be returned in full. Where a less number of shares is allotted than applied for the balance of the deposit will be called towards the amount due on allotment.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association and a copy of the abovementioned contract can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for shares to be made on the accompanying form, and forwarded, with a deposit of £1 per share, to the Company's Bankers.

London, 19th July 1884.

Extract from Memorandum of Association, Clause 3.—The capital of the Company is two million pounds divided into two hundred thousand shares of ten pounds each, but with power to issue any such shares of any new shares on any increase of capital in Rupees or in dollars or other currency or partly in one currency and partly in another and with or without rights and powers respect to all or any shares for the the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

REUTER'S London quotations of yesterday show an advance of ⅛ in Consols to 100⅞, ⅛ in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper to 81½ and 10s. in Mercantile Bank shares, but other items are without alteration.

In the Produce Markets, Linseed is reported firm with an advance of 3d. in Calcutta to arrive via Canal; Rapeseed comes quiet and 6d. to 1s. lower to arrive. Poppy Seed is quoted 3d. per quarter up and Liverpool arrival quotations for wheat make an advance of 2d. in No. 1 and 3d. per Cental in No. 2 White.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady at unchanged prices for spot cotton, but firm for arrivals with an advance of 1-64d. to 1-32d. in Americans. Surats to arrive, however, are evidently not in like favor, Fair Dhollera with the fully good clause, June shipment Canal, having been sold at 5 9-32d. or 3-32d. under the spot quotation. In New York ready Mid-Upland continue unchanged at 11 cents per lb., but November shipment is quoted 3 points lower at 10·54 cents per lb.

The market here has undergone no change to-day. In ready stuff we have not heard of any business, nor do we learn of any further transaction in New Crops, although sellers are still out at the same rates for March delivery, say Rs. 191 for Good Omra and Rs. 220 for Good Broach.

In WHEAT AND SEEDS quotations are unchanged.

FREIGHTS are steadier for Liverpool at 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. There is also more enquiry forward, and a steamer is reported to have been fixed for Havre September-October loading for 1,500 tons cargo at 26s. 3d. and small concessions. Owners, however, in a general way are holding out for 27s. 6d.

IMPORTS.—Goods and yarns are quiet but steady. Metals are in large supply and difficult to sell. Coals continue firm with no sellers of September-October shipment, but several cargoes of July-August are still offering at comparatively low rates.

EXCHANGE.—The advance of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver in London, as quoted by Reuter, has had no effect whatever on the market, rates having remained quiet but unchanged with very little doing throughout the day. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7½d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Credits do. do.	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Francs do. do.	Fcs. 2·08	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady but not active at 1-16 premium for Fours and Rs. 102¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES continue extremely quiet. Bank of Bombays are quoted ⅛ per cent. higher at Rs. 751¼. In Press Companies Dhollera are again Rs. 5 lower, and Volkarts have declined Rs. 25. Spinning and Weaving Mills are dull and tending lower. Coorla have declined Rs. 5, Framjee Petit, Jewraz Balloo, Manockjee Petit, National and Southern India Rs. 10, Alliance and Mahalukshmi Rs. 15 per share. Treacher and Co. Ld. have receded to 1,190.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Monte Rosa, 1,587 tons, Captain W T Irving, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Altmore, 1,351 tons, Captain William Stephens, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor, 1,479 tons, Captain W McAllister, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain G Raffin, will sail to-day for Jeddah with a general cargo and 509 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ellora, 1,471 tons, Captain J Whoman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain W Brand, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with an original cargo, carried into the same bottom.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbela, 1,452 tons, Captain T W Whittard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (12th July,) with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Punjaub, 685 [illegible] Captain W Sleeman, arrived in harbour on [illegible] instant from Kurrachee, with a general car[illegible] six deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons, Captain J R Kewley, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (28th June), with a general cargo and Mr Boggs, and Mr Homan, as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 821 tons, Captain F M Frohawk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 17 chests opium, and 12 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain G. B. Verona, will sail to-day for China &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Bore, Mr. M. Afly, Mr. Dawoodbhoy, and five deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,479 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed yesterday for London &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For London.—Captain W. Robinson, Captain W B Butler, Lieut W H Young, Captain J Lang, and Mrs Buggy and two children. For Aden—Lieut-Col W H McCausland and three servants.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Ellora (s)	Whoman	Calcutta, June 28.
	Satara (s)	Frohawk	Bussorah, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

ly.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Berenice (s)	Verona	China &c.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Brand	Kurrachee.
	Altmore (s)	Stephens	Marseilles.
	Monte Rosa (s)	Irving	Port Said.
	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	London &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Adria, Raffin, to Jeddah &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Cameron, to Liverpool.
,, Satara, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

24 Kaiser-i-Hind (s)..Stead ......London, June 18.
British Sceptre ..Forman ....Mauritius, June 18.
Flying Venus ....Jackson ....Liverpool, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

July 24.—Steamers Africa, and Cachar. Barque Rollo.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

25 Culna (s).......... ...... Calcutta.
26 M. Meanatchy.... ...... Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cameo s—250 drums linseed oil, Ebrahim Abdool Currim; 50 drums linseed oil, Rahimbhoy Moomanjee; 560 kegs white zinc paint, Lookmanjee Sumsoodin and Co; 25 kegs sulphate of copper, and 300 kegs red lead, Hemraz Khimjee; 200 boxes bar soap, Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein; 7 cases butter and 3 bales canvas, Jamsetjee Jehanghier; 224 kegs white zinc paint, Geo. Jenning and Co.

Clan MacGregor s—12 crates earthenwares, Geo Jenning and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—29 bales paper, 10 cases bleeching powder, and 3 cases brushes, H. Pestonjee; 51 cases clay tobacco pipes, Essoofally Russooljee; 101 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s—48 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Ganges s—26 packages glasswares, 1 case boots, and 250 boxes candles, The Agra Bank.

Thames s—6 casks bacon and cheese, Green and Read; 16 cases medicines, cheese, and oilmanstores, Goolamally Jeewanjee.

Pekin s—40 boxes bar silver (Rs. 115,000) The Agra Bank; 2 boxes bar silver (Rs. 517,000), and 2 boxes bar gold, (Rs. 122,000) The Chartered M. Bank; 2 boxes bar gold (Rs. 125,500), The Chartered Bank; 2 boxes bar gold (Rs. 125,000) and 61 boxes bar silver (Rs. 180,000), The National Bank.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—25 cases tabacco, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—10 cases playing cards, Tyebally Abdoolally.

Pekin s—20 boxes bar silver (Rs. 36,000) The Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—11 cases beads, Essoofally Cadurbhoy.

Gwalior s—10 cases beads, Mahamedally Essoofbhoy.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Nizam s—2 cases glasswares, Visram Allana.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.

Rean, Dpy Surg-Genl, on leave, from Kamptee.

JULY 29.

Robinson, Col, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Glovey, Vety Surg, on leave, from Bahughar N-W P.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 28.

Foord, Colonel, 23rd Madras N L I, on leave, to Nagpore.

JULY 29.

Gardiner, Captain, R E, on leave, to England.
Lamb, Ins Vet-Surg, on leave, to Nilgiris.
Jones, Lieut, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to Deesa.
Mildmay, Lieut, R A, on leave, to England.
Robinson, Col, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Milford, Lieut, R W Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Glovey, Vet-Surg, on leave, to England.
Rean, Depy Surg-Genl, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. Wyer, Commandant, B.V.R.C.
Bombay, July 30, 1884.

There will be drill in the Town Hall, this day (Wednesday) the 30th inst., at 9 p.m. sharp.

The range at Col[illegible] is available for practice for the Bombay Vol[illegible] Rifle Corps every day, from [illegible] p.m. until furt[illegible] ders. Tuesdays and Fridays [illegible] pted. Member[illegible] notice at Head-

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, nex to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
(OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of rremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, out to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
3, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

POTTINGER—July 28, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of J. C. Pottinger, Esq., of a son.

PASSY—July 27, at 13, Staff Lines, Poona, the wife of Lieut. H. E. Passy, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

SANDS—July 29, at Harkness-road, Malabar Hill, the wife of R. Lee Sands, of a son.

DEATH.

BROOKS—July 28, at Malabar Hill, Purcell Nairne, infant son of Mr. Joshua Brooks.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MONTGOMERY—July 23, at Simla, the wife of Captain J. A. L. Montgomery, of a daughter.

ROSS—July 25, at Allahabad, the wife of G. E. A. Ross, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

IRWIN—CONLAN—July 26, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, James Murray Irwin, Surgeon, A. M. D., second son of the late Revd. James William Irwin, Sharon Co., Donegal, to Nora, second daughter of T. Conlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

DEATHS.

CORRIGAN—July 21, at Lahore, S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, aged 34 years.

MORTIMER—July 21, at the Himalayan Hotel, Darjeeling, wife of Lieutenant G. Mortimer, Assistant Engineer, Military Works, Dinapore.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1884.

IT appears that the meeting of the Conference which took [illegible] on Monday was followed by [illegible]

was [illegible]
to a pr[illegible]
Egyptian fin[illegible]
a small loan from [illegible]
that there would be [illegible]
ing the acceptance by [illegible]
England might be prepared to giv[illegible]
"important point" which has cropped [illegible]
not have reference to this question of the [illegible]

Meanwhile the Egyptian news becomes more and more disquieting. Certain "friendly" tribes have, it appears, been massacred by the adherents of the Mahdi—an incident which will of course add greatly to the unanimity of the Soudanese in the cause of the False Prophet. Suakim is said to be surrounded by seventeen thousand rebels. The number need not disquiet us much, for seven thousand Arabs could as effectually blockade Suakim, as seventeen thousand, and no force, however numerous, can hope to capture Suakim while it is defended by the guns of British warships. If the rumour that Osman Digma has been killed be substantiated, the rebels will have lost their most capable leader on that side.

IT appears from Mr. Cross's statement in the House of Commons that the Ameer Abdul Rahman is to be represented upon the Delimitation Commission which is to settle the Afghan frontier. The new Commissioner has not yet been appointed, but as the Ameer has given his assent to the proposed delimitation, no doubt the Afghan Commissioner will be appointed in due course. It is to be noted that the escort which is to accompany the Commission is to be "small." This is in accordance with the wish of the Government of India, the desire of the Russians being to mark the occasion by an imposing display, which would cost them little trouble, as they have plenty troops of all arms within easy reach of what is to be their own frontier line. No doubt the Anglo-Indian escort will soon receive its orders to set out from Quetta and proceed *via* Seistan to Sarrakhs.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD's letter to the *Times*, which we republished last week, has involved him in an unpleasant controversy, which has a considerable political and historical importance. Sir Benson Maxwell, who was in Egypt to organise the new Egyptian courts and the judicial system, has written to the leading journal taking strong exception to Mr. Clifford Lloyd's statements. Sir Benson affirms that Mr. Lloyd was himself a source of lawlessness and oppression, and that his removal was the result of the reports to that effect placed before Lord Granville. Mr. Lloyd in his letter made the somewhat disquieting admission that "it would have been very possible to close one's eyes to the moderate use of the kourbash as a punishment." According to Sir Benson Maxwell, the use of the kourbash was prohibited by law, and could only have been legally introduced by a formal decree of the Government. But Mr. Lloyd, of his own motion, drafted rules authorising the infliction of twenty-four blows of the kourbash for certain offences in the prisons, and Sir Benson affirms that, as a consequence, the prisoners were flogged and tortured at the uncontrolled discretion of mere subordinate jail officials. "I heard much talk," writes Sir Benson Maxwell, "about imaginary mutinies brought about among the wretched inmates of gaols by marvellous French and Turkish 'intrigues'—a word as blessed and comforting to many as 'Mesopotamia' itself: but when I inquired into facts, I found that men were flogged for using insulting language to a gaoler or warder; that when two prisoners quarrelled and fought, both were, with admirable indifference, to receive a couple of dozen lashes; that in one case six men had been condemned to that punishment for having managed to send a petition complaining of their English treatment to the Minister of the Interior direct, instead of through the orthodox official channel of the gaoler and the Under-Secretary." To this distinct and unequivocal charge Mr. Clifford Lloyd replies very evasively. "When I was in Egypt," says Mr. Lloyd, "Sir B. Maxwell brought the charges he now repeats in the *Times* to the notice of the British Agent, and Dr. Crookshank, the Director-General, was called upon for an explanation. A copy of that officer's report is now before me. In [illegible] punishment within mutiny, and in the fifth for 'grossly violent conduct, coupled with unnatural crime.' The Director-General's conduct was fully approved of by the Egyptian Government, by me, and Sir E. Baring, who very properly added that any doubt as to the legality of the prison rule should be at once removed. I regret deeply that such charges without any provocation should be made indirectly against Dr. Crookshank, who has performed in Egypt a work redounding to his own credit and to that of the English name." From this it would appear that the charges concerned Dr. Crookshank and not Mr. Lloyd at all. But Sir Benson retorts that Mr. Lloyd's acts were done in Dr. Crookshank's name, and that the rules authorising the introduction of the kourbash were Mr. Clifford Lloyd's own. He further alleges that when he himself visited the prisons, orders were issued prohibiting the jailors from allowing him to enter—a wholly illegal prohibition. He further states that a list was on one occasion made out by Mr. Lloyd of fifty-one prisoners to be immediately liberated on the ground that in Dr. Crookshank's opinion the terms of their imprisonment was inadequate to their offences, which had not been sifted or inquired into before the order was issued. Sir Benson Maxwell, having proceeded to the prison to investigate the matter, a few hours later, the list of fifty-one prisoners was withdrawn, and one containing only twenty-six names was substituted. "In answer to my friendly remonstrance," says Sir Benson, "Mr. Lloyd wrote to me of the necessity he had felt of releasing men who had been in custody pending trial for five and six years. I could find no such cases. In the Cairo batch one man had been in gaol for fifteen months, one for eleven, a third for five months and a few days; all the others had been incarcerated four, three, and two months only." This is a very positive assertion, which ought to be capable of verification even now. If it be true there can be no doubt whatever that the Government acted wisely in at once removing Mr. Clifford Lloyd from his post. Sir Benson Maxwell intimates that the time has not yet come for him to be the historian of Mr. Lloyd's Egyptian career. If that time should come, the history will evidently be written with great unction.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEDLEY before his departure from India, after occupying for seven years the post of Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways to the Government of India, drew up a report noting the progress and administration of the lines of railway under his control during that period. From this it appears that railways in Northern India have been progressing for the last seven years at the rate of 200 miles a year. When he took charge of the appointment early in 1877, the length of line open on the guaranteed system was 762 miles, while in June, 1884, as many as 2,153 miles were open for traffic. Of these, 817 miles belong to the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway; 446 to the Punjab Northern State Railway; and 650 to the Indus Valley State Railway. Besides these, there is a length of line of 240 miles which runs between Rewari and Ferozepore. All these lines, with the exception of 98 miles on the Punjab Northern State Railway, are on the broad gauge. The capital cost of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway up to December, 1883, amounted to Rs. 1,64,304 per mile. By a comparison of the traffic on this line between the half-years ending December, 1875, and Decemb[illegible]

[illegible]untry
[illegible]eneral
[illegible]rking
[illegible]hich,
[illegible]uring

to his close [illegible] term of office, occupies the greatest share of his attention in the report. There he takes almost a fatherly pride in its success, which he thinks is to a great extent due to the improvements introduced in its administration. Amongst these may be mentioned the reduction of fares and rates, the provision of shelter for goods and passengers, an increase in the number of stations, and finally, more careful attention to the train service so as to suit local requirements. Of course all these improvements meant at first either increased expenditure or temporary loss, but in the end they were found to be profitable. This fact points a moral to which we would draw the attention of other railway companies. It might be mentioned that a greater regard was paid to the comforts and convenience of third-class [illegible] sengers, by running carriages with [illegible] doors and by the introduction of [illegible] commodation. An addition to th[illegible] to the extent of increasing the [illegible] of the line by about 50 per [illegible] noticeable feature. After [illegible] on the two State railway[illegible] concludes the report, whic[illegible] long career of usefulness, [illegible] value of the assistance [illegible] ceived from the various [illegible] different agents with [illegible] contact. As he rema[illegible] the Consulting Engin[illegible] lines under his contr[illegible] uncertain and indeterm[illegible] on the cordiality that [illegible] Government officer an[illegible] departmental heads." [illegible] were not strained and a [illegible] always maintained spea[illegible] credit of the worthy office[illegible] to enjoy his well-earned re[illegible]

WITH reference to the G[illegible] tion admonishing the h[illegible] surgeons of the Gokuldas [illegible] which has been published i[illegible] and publicly discussed, we [illegible] state that its publication w[illegible] by Government. Such Gove[illegible] tions as are intended for public[illegible] placed on the Editors' Table at the Secretariat or are sent to the newspaper offices by the Secretary to Government, or are printed in the *Government Gazette*. The Resolution No. 549 of 15th February, 1884, was not communicated in any one of these ways. It was addressed to three officers only, to whom alone copies were sent, and was not intended for publication. We are not aware that any one objected to the publication of the Resolution in question, which was a document that could not possibly have been kept secret, seeing that in the nature of the case it must have been laid before the Town Council and the Municipal Corporation, which were parties to the appointment of the honorary surgeons by the Government. We took exception to the publication of Dr. Hojel's report, partly on the ground that the document was in its nature confidential, but mainly because those who were affected by it had not been given an opportunity of replying to the allegations embodied therein. Of course the statement that the Government did not intend that the Resolution should be published implies that they did not contemplate the publication of the report; but seeing that both documents were forwarded officially to the Municipal Commissioner for the information of the Municipality, their publicity became morally certain. If the honorary surgeons had been given an opportunity to enter a caveat before the Government took action on the representations made by their superior officers, no great objection could be made to the publication of the report and the Resolution.

OUR Calcutta correspondent states that there is a rumour in that city that the Home Government has asked the Government of India whether three regiments of native cavalry can be spared for service in Egypt. We have taken [illegible] trouble to verify this rumour, and find that [illegible]

THE TRADE OF ADEN.

FROM the trade and navigation report of Aden for the year 1883-84, it appears that its importance as a trading centre is daily increasing. This is no doubt dueto its being situated on the main highway over which almost the whole of the trade between Europe and Asia is conveyed. Not only does it enjoy special facilities for the distribution of the products of European, Indian, and even American markets over Arabia and the east coast of Africa, but it is also the most favourable outlet for the trade of those regions. The civilized world is supplied with coffee, spices, ivory, raw skins, and such like products which are indigenous to those parts; and sends in return cotton-made goods, grains, and other articles. In fact, Aden may be said to occupy the position of a vast exchange mart where the products of the continents are collected for sale and barter. The total value of the sea-borne and inland trade of this port for the year 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 4,37,65,772, showing an increase of Rs. 31,29,793 over the total value of the trade for the preceding year. These returns include the item "treasure," but exclude Government stores and treasure. The imports by sea amounted to Rs. 2,15,41,635, and by land Rs. 21,18,168, while a little over ten lakhs were imported in treasure. The exports by sea amounted to Rs. 1,65,92,421 and by land to Rs. 6,26,664, while the treasure exported amounted to Rs. 18,77,251. The import trade with Bombay is the largest carried on with any place, and during the year under report it amounted to Rs. 57,63,615, showing an increase of eight lakhs and a quarter over the preceding year. This was to a very great extent due to the greater demand for cotton twist and piece-goods, the greater proportion of which was of Bombay manufacture. The increase in grey cotton piece-goods of Bombay manufacture amounted to over seven lakhs, while European coloured twist and Bombay grey twist were more in demand. A decrease was noticed in coloured Bombay twist, and Bombay dyed piece-goods. The imports from Arabia amounted to very little less than those from Bombay. They consisted mostly of commodities suitable for export—such as coffee—which showed an increase of 5 3-5 lakhs; drugs—such as aloes and alkali—gum-arabic, myrrh and incense, and raw skins, showing an increase of 2½ lakhs; gunny-bags for packing coffee; fish fins and maws and provisions of other sorts; unmanufactured tobacco; and pepper and other spices. The whole of the import trade with Arabia amounted to Rs. 56,35,293, showing an increase of nearly ten lakhs. The United Kingdom, the total value of the import trade with which amounted to Rs. 44,26,676, comes next, though owing to the larger importation of piece-goods from Bombay this trade has decreased in value. The import trade with the east coast of Africa, which amounted to nearly 23 lakhs, also shows an increase. This was owing to larger imports of coffee, gum arabic, raw skins (2½ lakhs) ivory, and live-stock. Besides these places, Aden carries on a trade with Austria, France, Italy, and other places in Europe; with Abyssinia, Zanzibar, and Egypt; with the United States of America, China, and the Straits Settlements; with Persia and Turkey in Asia, besides various places in India. Both the import and export trade with Zanzibar has been declining of late owing to a direct communication being opened between Bombay and that place. The export trade by sea also exhibits an increase of a little over 21 lakhs. The export trade with Arabia, which consists principally of cotton goods of all descriptions, and of sugar and spices, amounted to over 43 lakhs. The United States with a trade of nearly 28 lakhs, come next, the principal commodities exported being coffee and skins. The total value of the export trade with the east coast of Africa amounted to nearly 23 lakhs; cotton-made goods, unmanufactured tobacco, and rice being the principal articles exported. France and the United Kingdom have also a large export trade with Aden, amounting to 20 lakhs each, coffee being the article most in demand. The trade with Bombay amounts to 16 lakhs, ivory and treasure [illegible] of comm[illegible]

A REMAR[illegible]
ness is puzzl[illegible]
tle child, the[illegible]
has, it is sta[illegible]
sciousness si[illegible]
man, and al[illegible]
at the singula[illegible]
fession was[illegible]
proved of n[illegible]
in some sli[illegible]
continues, [illegible]
has to be [illegible]
Bombay M[illegible]
some light[illegible]
ing case.
On the[illegible]
sioner, [illegible]
establi[illegible]
at a [illegible]
R[illegible]

[illegible] of literature by his translations of [illegible] *Poems of Catullus.* The *Saturday Review* gives a favourable notice of the work.

THE LETTER TO THE *PALL MALL GAZETTE.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Premising that I am no friend of the Statutory Civilian, and that I do not advocate the exclusion of natives from competition, I shall stick to my text—Fairplay. Professor Wordsworth said that Lord Lytton "looked to" the reduction of age as a means of completely excluding natives from the Civil Service. The phrase marked would convey to any one who did not read the minute that Lord Lytton had proposed or advocated the reduction of age—the whole sentence, that he wished to wholly exclude natives from the Civil Service, his suggestion that a number of appointments should be reserved exclusively for natives being omitted. To fairly represent Lord Lytton's views it should be added that these appointments were to be taken from those reserved exclusively for the covenanted and uncovenanted services, and that those appointed were to be altogether on the same footing as Europeans selected by competition. If it be considered how few natives enter the service either by competition or by statute, I shall be held justified in styling the proposals "generous" so far as natives are concerned. By judicious selections and omissions, you can make a writer say what you please. If history is taught on this system at the Elphinstone College, I am not surprised that all the students are Radicals, with Professor Wordsworth for their Mahdi. The Professor clearly wished to convey that Lord Lytton, being a Conservative, was necessarily unjust to natives. I object only to his compassing this end by "the familiar and easy process of misrepresenting." By such means, if not controverted, the ultimate object of creating party spirit among natives, and setting class against class, may easily be attained, for few natives at present take the trouble to form opinions for themselves. As a sample of the Professor's intolerance let me refer to his attack on Sir Fitzjames Stephen anent the Ilbert Bill; but references are not necessary for any constant reader of your columns.

FAIRPLAY.

THE LORDS AND THE FRANCHISE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust that "Liberal" will not misconstrue my silence, and think that he has crushed me with his powerful argument. I unfortunately dwell in the wilds of the Bombay Presidency, and your paper of the 18th was not received by me until the 21st. Under the circumstances, I thought it better to await the receipt of the English papers before I replied to "Liberal."

The news contained in these papers only strengthens me in my opinion that the Lords were justified in rejecting the Franchise Bill on the ground that it must be accompanied by a Redistribution Bill. Even "Liberal" acknowledges that the House of Lords would be justified in rejecting a Bill if it were brought forward by a Ministry which has plainly lost the confidence of the country or if it were not included in the popular mandate at the last election. Conservatives assert that the present Ministry has plainly lost the confidence of the country, and they also assert that the mandate at the last election was not that a half measure of reform should be offered. The mandate at the last election was for peace, retrenchment, and reform. Peace there has been none since Mr. Gladstone's Government came into power, retrenchment has resulted in an increased annual expenditure, and reform is a half measure constructed on a basis which has always until now been declared by Liberal statesmen to be objectionable. It is not surprising that there should be a change in the opinion of the country. What bright side is there to the last four years of Gladstonian government? Is Ireland more contented, more happy than it was in 1880? If so, why should she still be governed by a rod of iron? Where are our triumphs or gains for being engaged in four years of petty warfare? What have we to show in return for one of the many valuable lives lost to the country? Even Liberals cannot look with pride at the Egyptian muddle; they can hardly point with pleasure towards Ireland; they cannot boast of a decreased expenditure. So they must bolster up the credit of a falling Government with a half measure of reform, and under the guidance of their great chief they dare not appeal to the country on the merits of reform itself, but they stir up the worst of all passions, viz., hatred of class against class, and thus hope to obtain a majority at the next election. Bye-elections, such as North Warwickshire, Mid-Surrey, and South Hampshire, reply that such tactics will not be successful. Lincoln may tell a different tale, but Mr. Ruston's majority hardly equals the number of men employed by him.

I will not follow "Liberal" when he descends to abuse by talking of the shallow heads of the Lords. Abuse can never take the place of argument. Let "Liberal" study the speech of Mr. Rogers delivered on July 2 at Tamworth, and he will find a great deal of abuse, but no argument, levelled against the House of Lords; or let him read the many speeches on the same subject by my old friend, Mr. Wren. Sometimes, but not often, the speeches are witty, but they seldom contain enough mud to stick, but are full of water, which leaves no greater mark than it does when it trickles off the proverbial duck's back.

"Liberal" asks me if "I really suppose that the Cabinet having given a pledge to Parliament and the country to bring in a Redistribution Bill next year, will break their word at the bidding of a caucus in Birmingham or anywhere else." I am glad that I have not to give a certificate of character to the present Cabinet. I will, for the sake of a quiet life, allow that they are the most patient and saintlike of Cabinets, and that they will never, of their own accord, make a misrepresentation or break a promise, and that they always call a spade a spade, and sometimes a war a war. But I have seen promises broken accidentally even by the present Cabinet: I have seen them charge India for a war conducted for Imperial purposes in 1882, when [illegible] procedure highly immoral [illegible] las! I have seen [illegible]

I charge the said Inspector John Collett with having on or about the month of Shravun last received from one Dewjee Nursee an illegal gratification of the sum of Rs. 30 for himself and one Toovyrilunt Shivjee. I further charge the said Inspector John Collett with having in the month of Shravan last received an illegal gratification of Rs. 17 from one Juverychund Shivjee, on behalf of one Dhurumsey Sewba.

In a second information Superintendent Smith stated, as the result of inquiries made regarding some allegations at Chinchpoogly to the effect that the native police had taken some illegal gratifications.—I took the statements of several of these quarry-men, who alleged that Inspector Collett had taken illegal gratification. Under these circumstances I charge him with having on or about the 10th January last received from Balkrishpa Narayen, on behalf of himself and two other quarry-men, an illegal gratification of the sum of Rs. 15. I further charge the said inspector with having on the 28th January last received an illegal gratification of Rs. 4 from one Ballajee Venkojee.

It had been arranged that the case should be gone into yesterday, but its opening at the hour appointed having been delayed by other business, it was arranged that the hearing should be postponed until Monday next, Mr. Little pointing out that the character of the case made it desirable that as many witnesses as possible should be examined in one day.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

THE following short causes were heard before his lordship :—

RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE *vs.* GUNGADAS HURGOVUNDAS.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kav[illegible] jee for the defendant, applied that the case [illegible] transferred to the long cause list. Mr. Inverar[illegible] instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama for the plain[illegible] assented; and the case was transferred acc[illegible] ingly.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* ABDOOL SUTT[illegible] HAJEE HAROON, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. P[illegible] Gilbert, and Sayani for the plaintiff, applie[illegible] a postponement for a fortnight, on the groun[illegible] the summons had not been served on the de[illegible] ant. The application was granted.

CASES DISMISSED.

The cases of Heerachund Harakchu[illegible] Ramdeo Rajaram, and Goverdhundas *vs.* [illegible] Dorabjee Gaawalla, were struck [illegible] of appearance.

THE PROPOSED ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

THE claim for damages, amounting to Rs. 23,934-10-6, made by Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater for a breach of contract by Mr. Premchund Roychund, was the subject of further investigation at the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Hart. The Hon. Mr. Farran, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Dhurumsey, represented the defendant.

Mr. Budroodin, in continuing his address on behalf of the defendant, said the claim now made by the plaintiff was very different from what it originally was. The plaint stated that both Messrs. John and Sedgwick had joined in the undertaking given by Mr. Premchund, but the plaintiff had since changed the story by affirming that he had all along held Premchund alone liable for the undertaking, and that the paragraph about the joint liability of Messrs. John, Sedgwick, and Premchund had crept into the plaint by an oversight. The learned counsel asked his lordship to hold that the case, as it appeared in the plaint, had been based upon the instructions given by Mr. Slater to his solicitors, and that the subsequent change of front on his part was due to his utter inability to produce any evidence to corroborate the statement that a specific promise had been made on the 25th of August. The defendant entirely repudiated the liability which was was sought to be thrust upon him, and in itself it was improbable in the extreme that he should ever have thought it prudent to accept such responsibility. Mr. Slater said that, at the interview of the 25th August, he had impressed upon the mind of Premchund the grave responsibility which he was going to assume, and that the latter had without the least hesitation incurred all the risks. But Mr. Sedgwick's account of the meeting was entirely different. In his evidence Mr. Sedgwick made no mention whatever of the fact that Mr. Slater had given a solemn warning to Premchund, and that he had held him responsible for all sorts of pains and penalties if he failed to get the shares subscribed. Mr. Premchund might have been very sanguine of success, but there was no binding agreement, no written word that he was to pay the extraordinary damages. Messrs. Sedgwick and John, in their evident anxiety to get rid of any liability they might have incurred, sought to throw the whole burden of responsibility upon the defendant. Could it stand to reason that while Messrs. Sedgwick and John should, under an agreement with the plaintiff, get four per cent. commission on any number of shares placed by them in the market, without accepting the least responsibility whatever, Premchund should for an additional one per cent.—a paltry sum altogether—undertake the enormous liabilities, as alleged by the plaintiff? Would any man in his senses, still less a man of business of the stamp of Mr. Premchund, agree to such terms as these. His lordship would see that the plaintiff had drawn no distinction between the nature of the liabilities undertaken by Sedgwick and by Premchund, and counsel pointed out from some of Mr. Slater's letters that he had it all along in his mind to hold both of them equally responsible. In a letter to Mr. Sedgwick Mr. Slater said, "Although my agreement is with you, Premchund is the culprit, and he must suffer for his shortcomings"; and he asked Mr. Sedgwick to send him a cheque for some Rs. 3,300 and odd, a sum which, he said, was nothing in proportion to the worry and labour which he had undergone in the business. This, Mr. Budroodin said, was a very curious communication. The agreement was with Mr. Sedgwick, and yet Mr. Premchund was the culprit. Mr. Sedgwick was asked for a cheque, and yet Mr. Premchund was the only person responsible! And it must be borne in mind that even in this letter Mr. Slater made no mention, as he might be expected to do, in so many words, of the absolute agreement which he alleged had been entered into with the defendant. In another letter to Mr. Sedgwick, the plaintiff says, "There are four of us concerned in the matter and it would be only fair that all of us should bear the costs proportionately." After this, it would be preposterous to maintain that there did exist a contract in the terms stated by Mr. Slater in his evidence. It was clear that at first he called upon Mr. Sedgwick to pay the costs, and when Mr. Sedgwick repudiated the liability, he as a last resort, turned to Mr. Premchund, to see whether he could get him to recoup any portion of the expenses. When Mr. Slater resolved to single out Mr. Premchund for his victim, there came to be a singular coincidence of opinion on the part of Messrs. Slater, Sedgwick, and John that he alone was liable.

Mr. Budroodin had not concluded his address when the court adjourned until to-morrow.

MR. F. W. SEDGWICK'S EVIDENCE.

THE following is a summary of the *de bene esse* examination of Mr. F. W. Sedgwick, by Mr. Kirkpatrick which the Advocate-General, on behalf [illegible] plaintiff, read to the court on Monday :—

[illegible] mong other things.—
[illegible] an exchange broker
[illegible] ay. Ever since I
[illegible] en an
[illegible] ess in
[illegible] nence.
[illegible] as en-
[illegible] to be
[illegible] y. My
[illegible] ssist in
[illegible] market.
[illegible] ng shares
[illegible] request-
[illegible] by my-
[illegible] the first
[illegible] k after-
[illegible] out this

[illegible] omise within a stipu[illegible] the list of expenses back to Mr. Slater. Defendant on that occasion signed a letter. The signing of the document was the result of the interview. The letter contained nothing about the expenses, and when plaintiff noticed the fact, Mr. John said "We could trust defendant's word."

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, Mr. Sedgwick said.—Neither I nor my partner placed any of these shares. I never promised, under any circumstances, to become responsible to plaintiff for all or any damages which he might sustain in consequence of 300 shares in the Oriental Fire Insurance Company not being taken up. I never incurred any pecuniary liability of any kind to the plaintiff, nor did my partner, Mr. John. Any allegation to the contrary thereof is unfounded. When the thing fell through, the plaintiff asked me to give him all application papers, and gave him the list of expenses then From the time I first had communication with theplaintiff, there was a provisional board of directors

and t[illegible]
their [illegible]
and I [illegible]
between[illegible]
did not [illegible]
company[illegible]
recognis[illegible]
made a [illegible]
liable [illegible]
Decemb[illegible]
alleged [illegible]
docume[illegible]
assistan[illegible]
Re-ex[illegible]
after th[illegible]

EXCIT[illegible]

BOMBA[illegible]

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Half-yearly General [illegible]
Band, 10th Regt. N. L. I., Apollo-bunder, [illegible]

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel[illegible]
terday :—Ellora (s), from Calcutta; [illegible]
Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels [illegible]
day :—Berenice (s), for China; Kirby H[illegible]
chee; Altmore (s), Marseilles; Monte R[illegible]
said; Ravenna (s), London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—[illegible]
programme of music will be played [illegible]
the 10th Regiment N. L. I. at the [illegible]
this evening :—

Quick March	The Wreath
Quadrille	Leider
Valse	Toujours et Encore
Divertissement	Parisina
Gavotte	Imperiale
Polka	Toujours Galant

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzib[illegible]
extra s.s. Nyanza will be closed at [illegible]
Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.

THE MAIL-STEAMER.—Surg.-Genl. [illegible]
Mr. W. G. Wood were additional[illegible]
Brindisi by the mail which left ye[illegible]

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Viceroy[illegible]
the s.s. Bangalore, Kirby Hall, Altm[illegible]
and Monte Rosa left, the dock yester[illegible]

A BOAT STRUCK BY LIGHTNING[illegible]
instant a boat plying between Old [illegible]
was struck by lightning. The mast [illegible]
and two boatmen were wounded.

A GIFT.—The Honorary Secretary, [illegible]
Araby, of the Mahomedan Preachi[illegible]
Bombay, acknowledges with thank[illegible]
Rs. 50 from Mr. Cassimbhai Ahme[illegible]
gentleman of Bombay, towards the [illegible]
the institution.

REPORTED THEFT.—Abdoola D[illegible]
living at Kambakur-street, report[illegible]
his absence from home on Monday[illegible]
entered through a back window [illegible]
iron bars of the window being [illegible]
small wooden box was opened, a[illegible]
ments and cash, of the value of [illegible]
therefrom. Complainant suspects [illegible]
Dawood, and a search is being [illegible]
the accused.

BREACH OF FACTORY REGULATIO[illegible]
Police Court yesterday, before M[illegible]
People of India Spinning and Manu[illegible]
pany were summoned, at the instan[illegible]
tor of Factories, for employing [illegible]
Jana Govind, under 12 years of [illegible]
month of June, without giving h[illegible]
required by law, also for not giving [illegible]
notice of the holidays as provided [illegible]
Factory Act. This being the first [illegible]
in Bombay, the magistrate imposed [illegible]
of Rs. 25 and costs.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Ameer J[illegible]
day convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Fr[illegible]
a German-silver watch, valued [illegible]
property of Rustomjee Eduljee, res[illegible]
road. The prisoner stole the wa[illegible]
plainant's room, where it was lef[illegible]
nail in the wall about noon on the [illegible]
A search was instituted, and the [illegible]
seen offering the watch for sale [illegible]
Ebrahim, a watch repairer at Null B[illegible]
arrested and handed over to the [illegible]
prisoner pleaded guilty to the ch[illegible]
sentenced to two months' rigorous im[illegible]

SUDDEN DEATHS.—An inquest was [illegible]
day by Mr. A. F. Turner, the Deputy [illegible]
the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on [illegible]
Thuckoo Soma, aged 40 years. Dec[illegible]
bheestie in the service of Mr. Richards[illegible]
at the Ridge, Malabar Hill. At 6[illegible]
morning deceased took a bucket of [illegible]
right hand and a copper chattie full of [illegible]
left shoulder to his master's stable, [illegible]
them on the ground, and suddenly fe[illegible]
gasped twice, and then died. The ver[illegible]
death was caused by heart-disease. [illegible]
was also held by the Deputy Coroner [illegible]
death of Macoond Wullub, aged 25 ye[illegible]
was a coachman to a Borah merchant, [illegible]
ing his master to the Small Cause C[illegible]
ped down, and died immediately. [illegible]
complained of pains in his chest and [illegible]
breathing. A similar verdict was rec[illegible]

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Cassinath [illegible]
lad about 18 years of age, was yeste[illegible]
by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of steal[illegible]
ments of the value of Rs. 96, the pro[illegible]
Narayen. The prisoner was living [illegible]
chawl at Waddulla as complainant, [illegible]
a separate room. During the prese[illegible]
veral gold ornaments were stolen [illegible]
time belonging to complainant, but [illegible]
not be detected. The matter was r[illegible]
police, who arrested the prisoner on [illegible]
was found to be flush of cash, which [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

CCIDENT TO THE NEW DOCK AT CALCUTTA.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

dent has happened to the fine new
d by the East Indian Railway Com-
commodation of the wheat traffic.
north pier of the outer dock gate
sided several feet. It seems that this
t on quicksand. The dock was proving
nvenience, as cargo-boats could be loaded
atched very quickly. For the present the
has had to be closed, pending investigation
the extent of the mischief and the possibility
pairing it.

A FALSE RUMOUR.

is rumoured here that the Home Government
asked the Indian Government if three regi-
s of native cavalry can be spared for service
gypt.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 29.

e Rev. Henry Pope, of Bangalore, died at the
ral Hospital, Madras, last night. He was
St. George's Cathedral this morning.

REEKS-ATKINSON CASE.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 29.

-Atkinson case closed yesterday.
s, Mr. Atkinson's counsel, made
defence, thus giving Mr. Tarrant,
secutor, no right of reply. He
the evidence, which he
untruthful, suspicious, and
dishonest. He said the alleged
Mr. Atkinson to Mr. Garstin, in the
the result of a misapprehension
Garstin. He urged that no
been made.

'S TELEGRAM.]

EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JULY 29.

meeting of the Egyptian Conference is
to take place to-day. The differences
between the French and English delegates
nue to be of a very marked character.
ladstone, in reply to a question on the
n the House of Commons last evening,
an important point had cropped up on
e various plenipotentiaries had been
refer to their respective Governments for
ns.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

oss, replying to a question in the House of
last night, said that the correspondence
e Russian Government and the Ameer
istan with reference to the Afghan-
boundary is not yet complete. Sir
msden and a Russian official, he said, will
operations in October next, and both
ccompanied by a small escort. The Ameer,
s further stated, had given his assent
oposed delimitation of the frontier, but
t yet appointed a representative to carry
ctification.

HE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

spectus of the New Oriental Bank has
urably received by the London press.

FFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

ily *Telegraph* publishes a telegram in
g's issue stating that the friendly tribes
ve been massacred by the adherents of
Ahmet, and that Suakim is surrounded
rebels.

OVEMENT OF TROOPS.

CAIRO, JULY 28.

nt will proceed to Assouan on

OF OSMAN DIGMA

Suez on the afternoon of th
and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived
Bombay yesterday evening.
Line steamer Clan Monroe, left here for
the evening of the 26th inst.

LISBON, JULY 28.

I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada arrived
Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast
afternoon.

LISBON, JULY 28.

I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward
m Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here
ing.

COLOMBO, JULY 29.

eamer Valetta, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 28.

iverpool Cotton market closed steady.
eady.
ndon Cotton market has been quiet but

air Dhollera.................. .... 4⅝
nchester market has been quiet but steady.
nt. Rupee Paper.................. 81½
" 83¼
Consols for account.... .... 100¾
Sterling Loan.................... 107
French Rentes.................... 108
r.. 50 13-16
—Bangore Head, Rhosina, and Balcarres

PH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 29.)

TERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
TAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, *Via* Suez, perfect.
T OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect
ct Cable, perfect.
A.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
ia Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
-Shanghai line still interrupted.
land line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, July 28.

. .. . 79·0

MONDAY, July 29.

. .. . 79·2
. .. . 81·5
. .. . 82·1
. .. . 78·1

arn by telegram that it has been
at a meeting of the Satara Sarvajanik
and the townspeople to send a letter of
nce to the family of the Hon. Kristodas

MENCING somewhat late in the day, the
hearing of the claim of Mr. D. McLauchlan
upon Premchund Roychund did not make

THREE men reached Peshawur a couple of days ago who, the Lahore paper says, had been deputed from Kabul by order of the Ameer. One of them, according to a Peshawur rumour—and the Lahore paper warns us that Peshawur rumours are not always trustworthy—is a Russian who is said to have been living in Kabul for some little time past.

A REPORT from the Frontier states that a party of Alisherezai raiders from Tirah carried off a number of sheep, horses, and cattle from the village of Shao, in the Hanga Tahsil of the Kohat district. The villagers went in chase, and seized four of the raiders, who are now lodged in the Kohat jail.

"WE are in a very quarrelsome mood in Bombay at present," says the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, "and know not whether to ascribe it, as some do, to the return of His Lordship the Bishop from foreign parts, or with others to the extremely aggravating and disagreeable state of the weather. That a defect in our public character has something to do with it is a theory we leave to others. The great doctor's shop question is to the front, and well to the front, once more. Sir Frank Souter is chevying Dr. Peterson with great energy, and every appearance of thinking that he is doing a public service. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee is calling people names in a way which to some people, who take his own stick to beat him, seems, or seems to seem, quite shocking. We are all of us extremely angry at the 'disinterested' (I borrow this indignant adjective from the local press) who want us to extend the Exhibition nuisance over three years instead of two. And in his own corner a gentleman who calls himself Keswal sits weeping because Mr. William Wordsworth will 'waste great abilities, great experience, and a great name' in saying what he believes to be true instead of devoting his spare time to the spread of Keswal's political opinions."

THE late appearance of the Central India Agency Administration Report for the year 1882-83, apart from the uneventful nature of the year under review, deprives it of a great amount of the interest which would otherwise attach to it. The only incident worth noting during the year was a rising of Bhils in the Ali Rajpore State. Agricultural discontent stirred up from interested motives by one Chitta Patel, and the presence of a large body of Mekranis who hoped to enrich themselves in the confusion that would ensue, is the cause assigned for this outbreak. But prompt action on the part of Major Biddulph, who shot their leader dead in a sharp encounter, soon destroyed all chances of insurrection spreading to other contiguous States inhabited by Bhils. With this exception there are no important political events to chronicle. The season, too, was generally favourable, and the health of the country was consequently good. Some anxiety was caused by the low state of the opium market, consequent upon an excess in production and an overstocked market in China. In Indore, the centre of the opium trade, a commercial panic was only averted owing to the astuteness of the Maharaja Holkar, who made very large advances from the treasury to the largest exporting firms. The outlook for the future is not very bright, and complaints are pouring in from many Native States of diminution in the revenue from opium. The eyes of the princes and rulers in these parts do not seem to be yet opened to the benefits to be derived from the opening up of communications; and the construction of roads and other useful public works is not getting on so fast as might be desired. In matters educational also the chiefs appear to be very backward, compared to many of those in the Bombay Presidency.

THE announcement that the Indian Government has despatched engineers to Canada to obtain improved machinery for working the petroleum deposits in Beluchistan reminds Mr. Charles Marvin of a conversation he had with Mr. Ludwig Noble, the Baku oil king, some time ago. The purport of this conversation is given in a letter to the Allahabad paper. It appears that when Mr. Noble determined on sinking wells and securing his own oil-supply in 1875, he introduced six borers from America, thinking that the Pennsylvanian system would be a complete success over the primitive methods in vogue at Baku. But after a while, it was found that the Pennsylvanian system, pure and simple, was not suited to the conditions prevailing at Baku, and hence there had to be an amalgamation with the native methods, which resulted, with after-improvements, in the formation of what is now known at Baku as the "composite system." Should, therefore, any hitch occur in Beluchistan on the arrival of the machinery from Canada the fact might be remembered, and a commissioner sent to Baku to report upon the technical character of the mode of boring there. When Ludwig Noble first began boring for oil he was extremely unlucky in his efforts, and he has now a supply of oil sufficient for the wants of the whole of Russia. The contracts the firm have now on hand for the current season provide for the despatch of forty-five million gallons of kerosine from Baku. According to the *Baku Isvestie* several new refineries on a large scale are being erected, and boring operations are being continued with renewed vigour, in response to the extensive demand for oil from abroad. The export of oil from Poti the first four months of this year exceeded 1,700,000 gallons. The oil traffic on the Transcaucasian Railway in May amounted to twenty-six million gallons as compared with seventeen million gallons for the corresponding period last year. The trade between Batoum and Hamburg is rapidly increasing.

THE *Statesman* understands that the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, with the permission of the India Office, has had a professional accountant and a solicitor employed for the last three or four months in searching the records at Lahore as to his family estates as heir of the old Lion of the Punjab, and the personal property confiscated by Lord Dalhousie in 1849. The *Statesman* adds:—"The Maharaja is determined to return to India. And on his return will publicly re-embrace, we are assured, the religion of his ancestors! He has sent, we are told, to the Punjab for a *grunth* (the Sikh Bible) and a guru to interpret it, and to instruct him in the Sikh faith. Henri IV. of France in abjuring Protestantism declared that '*Paris vaut bien une messe*,' and Dhuleep Singh may imagine that Lahore is well worth a *grunth*. It is a vain imagination every way. The only hope for the Prince is that strong pressure will prevent his coming to India. If he should come, he will end his days as a State prisoner."

NOT to go back quite so far as the Zend Avesta, says a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*, the great difficulty of putting an effective check on incapable medical practitioners may be traced in France in the fourteenth century. The twenty-six barbers of Paris made a by-law on "the Monday after mid-August" in the year of grace "mil trois cenz et j" (21 August, 1301), forbidding all barbers, upon pain of their bodies, to enter upon the art of surgery before they had been examined by the masters of surgery. And the "barbyeurs" of Douai prohibited ordinary barbers and barbaresses) from bleeding, which should be practised by those specially appointed thereto. At the same time, no doubt to uphold the dignity of their mystery, they were not to go or send tinkling through the town, and crying from house to house, "Will you shave?" They were no triflers with quacks in those days; for not long after we find two unfortunate Franciscan monks made short work of, being promptly strung up for rendering

success has just
Bryant, whose name
ucationists, has just
f Science at the Uni-
h known as "mental
ncludes psychology,
h a number of subsi-
physiology of the
my, political philo-
ut and modern philo-
t severe test of phi-
range of subject is
eat difficulty of the
hat, though it has
mber of years, it
e. The fortunate
a Hindoo gentle-

RMAN EMPEROR
ing time for acts
ty and graceful
received a deputa-
their instructress,
g the audience for
of them a bouquet
Emperor expressed
t the girls knew
hank them in his
ockyer was among
this strictly non-

familiar figure by
t on July 10 she
mely, as a litigant
e unnecessarily."
aracter to the end
but of Mr. Justice
ood a sportsman to
the stile," refused to
ase to submit to the jury
evidence. And this, as it
ll to be regretted, for the
ather interesting, and if it is
w a useful light on the way
rtificates of lunacy are some-
of Mrs. Weldon's statements,
was cited in the certificate as

---

however, swears that what she said was that "if her dog had not a soul, he ought to have one," which is a very different thing; but in any case the *Pall Mall Gazette* protests it is really rather ridiculous that in a free country a belief in the transmigration of souls should be enough to rob one of personal liberty.

MOST people will agree with the *Times* as to the shrewdness of the "Naturalist" who essays to tempt the public to endow research in marine biology, by appealing to their lower nature. The prospects, he tells us, of the oyster have already been altogether revolutionized by studies carried on in marine biological laboratories abroad. A few years ago that object of the universal admiration of well-regulated minds seemed doomed to a speedy extinction. The patient studies of an American extorted from him his history. Another American succeeded in cultivating him on a small scale artificially. At last a countryman of Brillat-Savarin made the oyster a financial success. "What science has already done for the oyster, it may well be expected to do in time for many another of our sea-fishes and shellfishes." If a "Naturalist" can only give the eating public reasonable grounds for believing that he can bring the multiplication of lobsters and turbot within the range of practical science, he will not want for ample subscriptions.

MILITARY NEWS.

IN reply to a reference from the Punjab Government, the Adjutant-General's Department has stated that no military officer is entitled to any allowance, fee, or honorarium for sitting on an Examination Committee.

THE undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the new Secretariat, at 11 a. m. on Monday next, the 4th August, for examination in the native languages:—In Hindoostanee, Higher Standard.—Lieut. C. A. Brown, Northumberland Fusiliers (attached tothe 8th N. I.); Lieut. E. H. Bethell, Royal Engineers; Lieut. G. J. C. Hall, L. N. Lancashire; Lieut. H. M. S. O'Brien, L. N. Lancashire; Lieut. C. de C. Hamilton, Royal Artillery; Lieut. C. H. U. Price, Wiltshire (attached to the 9th N. I.); Lieut. A. A. Groves, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (attached to the 10th N. I.); Lieut. A. Wilson, Manchester (attached to the 10th N. I.); Lieut. C. E. Hodgson, Meywar Bheel Corps; and Lieut. G. A. Collins, Meywar Bheel Corps. In Persian, Lower Standard.—Lieut. G.L. Mellis, 8th Regiment N. I.; and Major H. F. Smyth, Royal Artillery. In Mahrathi, Higher Standard.—Lieut. C. E. Wegg-Prosser, Rifle Brigade.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Gunner Thomas Williams, No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division Royal Artillery, was charged as follows before a European District Court-martial:—Drunkenness and offering violence to his superior officer on the 3rd July. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Brigadier-General Stanley Edwardes, Commanding Bombay District, has confirmed the sentence.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 29.—The borometric variation over India continue very irregular. To-day the pressure is increasing over the south-eastern Punjab and the north-west portions of the N. W. P., over Rajputana, East Bengal, and Burma; while it is falling over the more central parts of India and the peninsula. The depression noticed over Bengal yesterday is breaking up, but the centre still exists near Calcutta and occasions cyclonic circulation of the wind, over Bengal. Over the peninsula and the Central Provinces the wind is westerly, while up the Gangetic valley it is variable. The rainfall distribution is little altered, except that in the Carnatic there has been some improvement. The regions without rain are the Western Punjab and the Indus valley, part of Behar, and the interior and southern portions of Madras. The rainfall is moderately light generally. Rain to-day:—Jullundar, Meerut, and Calcutta, 2 inches; Simla, Sibsagar, Saugar Island, Cuttack, False Point, Jubbulpore, Satara, Masulipatam, and Moulmain, over 1 inch. Previously, Bhagulpore and 3½ inches; Gauhati and Satara, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd..	37	21	43	18	40	92	40	55
July 28, Monday ..	0	51	....		....		....	
29, Tuesday ...	......		0	86	0	92	1	11
Total ...	37	75	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 26th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Panjoo	34	68	Memdabad	20	35
Vaitarni	39	95	Ahmedabad	19	1
Palghad	38	89	Viramgaum	9	40
Golwad	36	34	Wudwan	9	36
Bulsar	32	96	Kharagora	8	1
Surat	22	31	Sevalia	15	78
Broach	21	32	Dubhoi	21	64
Baroda	12	12	Godhra	14	35

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(29th July, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	29.538	84·0	WSW	23	0.00
Surat........	·600	82·6	SW	17	0·13
Bombay	·690	81·5	WSW	20	0·76
Rutnagherry	·762	81·3	SSW W	18	0·35
Karwar	·780	82·1	Strong	..	0·19
Mangalore ..	·863	81·4	W	4	0·20
Calicut......	·884	78·6	NW NE	10	1.04
Cochin........	·879	78·0	Light	..	0·42
Masulipatam	·712	81·8	WNW	6	1·00
Madras......	·779	86·8	WSW	14	0·12
Negapatam..	·844	90·4	W	8	0·00

THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES FORBES.

THE *Jame-Jamshed* says:—The death of Sir Charles Forbes reminds us of what English gentleman did for natives in former times. It is a well-known fact that whenever the character of their natives friends was impugned the European residents in India always came forward to vindicate it. The late Lord Bishop of London, who had never visited India, made a violent attack on the natives of India in 1839 while addressing the House of Lords. Our faithful friend Sir Charles Forbes at once came forward to prove that the Bishop was labouring under a misapprehension. Not only this, but a number of Anglo-Indians then resident in England prepared a protest and had it published in the London papers. We give the important document in full, and append only the signatures of those Anglo-Indians who belonged to Bombay.

LONDON, 30th September, 1839.

In a correspondence lately published in *The Times* by Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., on the subject of the alleged disregard of truth by the natives of India, the Right Reverend Bishop of London having observed that he could only allow the remarks made by Sir Charles Forbes upon his late speech in the House of Lords the weight which could be given to the evidence of a single witness,—we, the undersigned, who have resided many years in India, consider it a duty which we owe to the natives of that country to come forward and declare that we concur with Sir Charles Forbes in thinking that the statement of his Lordship is erroneous; and that we deem Sir Charles Forbes entitled to the thanks of the Indian community for his vindication of the natives of India on this occasion:—

Charles Norris, C. S.; Thomas Williamson, C. S.; Lieut. Col. Henry Dundas Robertson; Dr. Charles Lush; Lieut. Col. Robert Barnwell; Lieut. Col. William Hendreson; Major-General Henry Room; Major-General Adam Hogg: John Stewart; Dr. James Inverarity; Lieut.-Col. J. Livingstone; Major-General Peter Lodwick, C. B.; Capt. George Grant, I. N.; Major-General Sir James Sutherland; John Parin; Dr. G. Colquhoun; S. Humphreys; M. Larken, C. S.; Major-General F. J. Ballantine; Capt. W. C. Manesty; J. R. Steuart; Lieut.-Col. George Jervis; Major-General William Hull, C. B.; W. Newnham, C. S.; John Bowman; Henry Iveson, at Surat 28 years; Major John Hancock; Major-General William Sandwith, C. B.; Major-General Sam Goodfellow, R. E.; Major Robert Thom; Major-General Edward H. Bellasis; Lieut.-Col. George Tweedy; Colin McKendi; J. De Vitre, C. S.; William Harvey, C. S.; Dr. J. O. Walker; Robert Boyd, C. S.; Alexander N. Shaw, C. S.; Capt. Robert Cogan, I. N.; W. Crosier, C.S.; Capt. John G. Gordon; Charles Grant; Dr. Robert Wallace, &c.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting, which was adjourned on the 24th instant for want of a quorum, was held on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. P.M. Mehta. There were present:—Drs. H. J. Blanc, P. Peterson, Cowasjee Hormusjee and W. Gray; Lieut.-Col. G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.; Sir Frank Souter; Messrs. E. R. Carroll, G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, Grattan Geary, J. Macfarlane, F. W. Stevens, C. E.; Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban; Messrs. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dinanath [illegible] nath Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Goculdas [illegible] mohundas, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Kaikhu[illegible] Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Mir[illegible] Husan Khan, Raghunath N. Khote, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nutboobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Vundrawandas Purshotumdas.

THE CARNAC-BUNDER NUISANCE.

The Corporation considered the Town Council's resolution recommending the sanction of a grant of Rs. 8,540 for the cost of diverting the sewage outfall from Carnac-bunder to Worli and of providing for the flushing of the new main sewer with sea-water. In connection with this subject, a petition was submitted from the house-owners and ratepayers in the district commonly known as the first drainage district, strongly protesting against the proposal made by the Town Council.

Col. Merewether, referring to the above petition, said that from beginning to end the arguments which had been employed in it were based on a groundless assumption. The petitioners predicted the failure of the experiment on the ground that the supply of water which would be necessary for the purpose of flushing the drains would not be forthcoming. But they appeared to have overlooked the fact that it was proposed to use sea-water, supplemented, if necessary, by surface water. It had been conclusively shown that not only was there no objection to the use of sea-water for the purpose of flushing the drains, but that from a sanitary point of view it was actually better than fresh water. After controverting some of the principal statements made in the petition, the speaker urged that no time should be lost in getting rid of the abominable nuisance, which was a reproach to Bombay, by adopting an expedient which would cost a very small sum of money. With these remarks Colonel Merewether proposed that, as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation should grant Rs. 8,540 from surplus cash balance, as estimated, for the cost of diverting, experimentally, the sewage outfall from Carnac-bunder to Worli, and of providing for the flushing of the new main sewer with sea-water. With regard to the petition, he moved that the petitioners be informed that nothing had been brought forward, which will justify the Corporation in further continuing the pollution of the harbour by the outfall at Carnac-bunder, a suitable and cheap remedy being available.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said that the Carnac-bunder nuisance, which daily polluted their harbour, and injured the health of their shipping, which, in fact, killed the very goose that gave them the golden eggs—for it was the trade of this port which had made Bombay what it was—was a standing disgrace to the civic government and to the very name of Bombay. This name was given to the town by the Portuguese on account of its having been a good bay, which they called their harbour. But the abominable night-soil which was thrown into it every day in large quantities must of necessity take away from it the good name it had so long enjoyed. In fact, the Portuguese had ceded to the English a Bombay, but the English in their turn had by so defiling it made it a Badbay. (Laughter.) Government had been after them for years past for the removal of this nuisance, and had even threatened them from time to time with an injunction from the High Court. What had they done? Certain devices had been resorted to. Dr. Blaney's celebrated dessicator was one of them. Then came a measure known as Mr. Ravenscroft's scheme, cost[illegible] no less than half a lakh of rupees, which [illegible] carried the dropping of the night-soil to some farther distance into the harbour, instead of just over the pier. This may have somewhat improved the aspect of the shore, but the harbour abomination continued as rampant as ever. Then came the Prince's Dock, and with it a greater pressure from Government. The Corporation had been saddled with the gigantic scheme of draining the whole city under the pressure that was brought to bear upon them by Sir Richard Temple's Government. They had taken in hand the first section of the scheme only on financial grounds. That first section had now been completed at a cost of no less than 17 lakhs of rupees, and this large sum was now sunk in the ground almost to no purpose, at least so long as they had not sanctioned the house-connections. But, even if they had given that sanction, of which he (Mr. Khote) had very grave doubts, especially as regards the admission of night-soil into these drains—public prejudice against it having been so strong—Mr. Khote said that even if they had given that sanction, that would not improve the state of their harbour very much until the whole city was drained. Till then the night-soil from the undrained district would still have to be sent to the Carnac-bunder depôt for being thrown into the harbour just as ever. Now, Mr. Khote continued, that they were aware that Government had recently called upon them peremptorily to stop this nuisance, and had intimated that they would endure no further delay, what were they going to do? Could they sit with their hands ar estimated lea[illegible] cost to chance? No, they could iron pipe at had, Carnac-bu[illegible] they passed a resolution pumping station for the p[illegible]ance of Dr. Blaney, the night-soil through it b[illegible]mmissioner to prepare sea-water. But Mr. Khote [illegible] pneumatic force of [illegible] put it to them whether they were prepared to adopt this scheme as a permanent measure. It simply carried the nuisance from the east to the west, which was perhaps worse still. If they adopted it at all they could adopt it simply as a temporary measure, until it was superseded by some other measure, causing no pollution of the sea at any point. That was the kind of scheme, which ought to have recommended itself to them for final and permanent adoption. Of the various methods suggested by the Municipal Commissioner in his able letter on the subject, the one that seemed to Mr. Khote to be the most rational and sensible was that which proposed to carry the night-soil bodily to some distant part in Salsette and to convert it there into manure. (Hear, hear.) The manure system was by no means a new one. It was adopted at Poona and Nasik with great success, and the manure they produced was hardly sufficient to meet the demand. It had become a source of great revenue to them. Why should the Corporation, therefore, neglect this nature's treasure and starve their agricultural soil? He hoped the Municipal Commissioner would be so good as to give this manure system his serious and early attention, and prepare an estimate of the cost of conveyance, probably by laying a tramway to some spot beyond Coorla in Salsette, and of the expense of the maintenance of the whole scheme, and place the same as early as possible before the Town Council and the Corporation for their consideration and final adoption. By adopting it they would get rid of another monster difficulty that pestered them—the disposal of their sweepings. Their kutchra might also be carried thither by the same means of conveyance, and its ashes would be a very useful addition for the production of the manure. In fact, they would thus kill two birds with one stone. (Laughter.) Until the eventual adoption of the manure system, however, they had to find some outlet for the night-soil other than the easterly harbour. They had therefore to make their choice between the two proposals placed before them, one by Dr. Blaney, and the other by Colonel Merewether, and in arriving at a decision they would have to consider three most important points, namely, time, cost, and health. Dr. Blaney's closed pipe scheme would take at least a year or two before it could come into operation, while Colonel Merewether's proposal, if adopted at once, would become practically useful in a few weeks only, for it contemplated the use of all the appliances that they had ready at hand. Dr. Blaney's scheme involved the laying of a pipe of sufficient diameter over a distance of more than five miles, and must cost a lot of money—perhaps four or five lakhs of rupees would not suffice—whereas Colonel Merewether's proposal asked them to spend no more than the insignificant sum of Rs. 8,450. As to health, Mr. Khote thought both schemes would be equally harmless. Both proposed the use of sea-water for flushing purposes. Using sea-water for the purposes of flushing drains and using their new arterial masonry drains for the carriage of night-soil were both open questions, and they would certainly be able to come to some profitable decision on these points if they gave Colonel Merewether's cheap experiment a fair trial. They need not dread the use of salt-water, because they had the other day the opinion of such an eminent chemist as Mr. Kemp that salt-water, instead of promoting or accelerating decomposition, had the chemical property rather of retarding it; and this was no doubt correct, as was borne out by Mr. Khote's own experience in a similar matter. There was a small portion of ground at the Hindu cremation cemetery on the Queen's-road, which was allotted to the burial of dead children before dentition. There was a practice of supplying a pylie or two of salt to be thrown into the grave with every corpse buried, under the false notion that salt assisted dissolution and decomposition. Having taken advice, he saw at once that this practice had produced quite the contrary effect, and as it was an object that the same ground should be used for burials as often as possible, he stopped the supply of salt, as far as it was practicable. Of course, he could not do so in every case, as some people foolishly attached to this practice a religious importance, as superstition always did. The effect was marvellous. They were now able to use the same ground more often than before. If they succeeded they would have solved a most difficult problem. The bugbear of an additional water-supply for the purpose of flushing the drains would have then banished into thin air; and if the present two sources of water-supply at Vehar and Tulsi were well conserved, they would then save the city from the dismal expenditure of one crore of rupees, which Tansa threatened to impose on it. Mr. Khote, in conclusion, said that he gladly seconded the proposition placed before the meeting by Colonel Merewether, but he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did this, regarding it as a temporary and tentative measure; he should certainly prefer to it any other measure, such as the manure scheme, which staved off a permanent discharge of the stuff into the sea surrounding them on all sides, and especially into the north-westerly sea, the only direction from which, for the greater part of the year, came health and comfort to this seaport town.

The Chairman mentioned that a letter had been received from Dr. Blaney on the subject, and he suggested they should regard it as a written speech and decide by vote whether it should be read to the Corporation.

Mr. Macfarlane protested against such an exceedingly inconvenient precedent being adopted. Many members attended the Corporation with great difficulty, and if they found their letters might be read to the meeting they might frequently stay away. The proper course for Dr. Blaney to have adopted was to induce some friend to express the views on his behalf. He submitted it was not in order, and contrary to the whole system of the Corporation.

The Chairman replied that instead of establishing an inconvenient precedent he was breaking an old one. This courtesy had always been extended to members, and the letters so read had been further printed in the records. Such a practice was inconvenient, and no member was entitled to have his speech recorded; he had therefore put such communications on this lower basis.

It was decided, with only two dissentients, to hear the letter, which read as follows:—

To Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, Esq., Chairman Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—Being necessarily absent from the meeting of the Corporation to-day, I desire to record my strongest protest against the proposal of the Town Council to discharge the whole and the greater part of the nightsoil of the city into one or more of the main sewers of the city. Such a proposal is unheard of in the history of sanitation, and it seems to me impossible that it can ever be heard of outside of Bombay. Underground sewers in all countries, and especially in this country, have dangers
gh of their own when used only for the pur-
removing the liquid sewage of their own
run large quantities of night-soil into
must intensify these dangers to
the the house the night-soil
is r when the running
term of sense would
think sewer of
which oil of
the ne
that the
Street,
Khetwad
protest a
sewer. C
ing of the
the souther
believe that
that if made
mention of t
one sewer shall
into their sew
propose, is eno
member of thi
Merewether, is
this kind of sanit
can the Corpora
population that
main sewer? The
is sanitation, but
is worse than Ch
sanitation. Why,
been for twenty ye
soil to pass into
have a proposal to
with quaint humou
their proposal an expe
riment, according to
act designed to discove
or effect. We know a ve
soil in this country, we kn
brought to Carnac-bunde
ed state of decomposition,
so that the argument rega
of salt over fresh water as
the nightsoil in the sewer h
and we know that undergro
the atmosphere at the road
kill; hence the proposal of
destroy the health of the city
ber of the ratepayers; it is no
ment. The Corporation have
lution calling for alternative pla
the nightsoil. One of these plan
the conveying of the nightsoil C
disposed of in agriculture or ma
poudrette. There is therefore neit
necessity for considering the propo
Council. It may reasonably be def
Commissioner submits his report on t
the disposal of the nightsoil already
the Corporation. If Colonel Merewe
supporters insist on putting the pr
vote to-day, I feel sure that a large ma
Corporation will agree with me and wit
number of ratepayers who are to be exp
upon in this unheard-of manner and r
proposal.

THOMAS BLA
Member Municipal Corpo

Byculla, July 4, 1884.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee supported Colonel Merewether's proposition, and ended by suggesting that the following rider be added to the motion:—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to direct the executive officers of the Health Department to watch narrowly the working of the experiment and to place fortnightly reports of the same before the Corporation.

Dr. Peterson said that when a member proposed a motion which had been passed on to the Corporation by the Town Council after full deliberation, it was unfair to the Town Council and exceedingly inconvenient to the member, to have to say whether he should accept a rider or not. Dr. Peterson therefore suggested that Mr. Kabrajee should move an amendment consisting of the original proposition with his rider tacked on to it. As to Dr. Blaney's letter, the speaker hoped that members would appear there in person, rather than send letters to be read to the meeting. (Hear, hear.) The unfortunate Corporation never tried to take a step forward in the matter of drainage but some member rose and said it was leading everything to ruin. In the present instance he (Dr. Peterson) was satisfied that they could not any longer throw the night-soil into the harbour, and that the proposal which was made to remedy the evil was the best possible under the circumstances. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the Corporation would not refrain from acting upon the proposal because Dr. Blaney had made up his mind that the scheme, if carried out, would poison people.

The Chairman said there was no rule binding the mover of a resolution of the Town Council to confine himself to the resolution. It was within the discretion of Col. Merewether whether to accept the rider or not.

Col. Merewether having expressed his unwillingness to accept the rider, Mr. Kabrajee moved as an amendment the original proposition with his rider tacked on to it.

Mr. D. R. Khote seconded the amendment.

every occasion to do [illegible]jection to the amend-already made up their minds on the general principle. He hoped, with regard to the fiery letter of Dr. Blaney, that it would have no effect on their decision. They had already discussed the question and no more knowledge could be acquired until the actual experiment had been made. By a small outlay the question might be settled once for all, whether the sewer could be used as proposed. Dr. Blaney referred to an alternative, but modestly refrained from mentioning that the particular plan he had in his mind was his own scheme of an iron pneumatic-pressure main. When the estimates for that scheme were presented they would have to decide whether they would make another sewer underground from Carnac-bunder to Worlee and inside it place at heavy cost an iron tube. They would then be in much the same position as at present, with this disadvantage—they would have an unbroken tube five miles in length which might get blocked and which certainly would become corroded, like the bottom of an iron ship. Whether sea-water be used or not. Such a pipe would be a source of endless trouble, and they would finally have to utilise the stone or cement facing, which it would of course require, and make it an ordinary sewer. Mr Geary was sorry Dr. Blaney had thought it necessary to put it in writing that the Corporation were recommended by the Town Council to poison the ratepayers. Writing of that kind was very easy, but it was calculated to alarm people with no commonsense, and he hoped the Corporation would give no countenance to so wild and mischievous an imputation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gostling asked of Colonel Merewether whether the Port Trust, of which he was Chairman, would have any objection to give an undertaking to allow the old system to be resumed if necessary.

Colonel Merewether (after some hesitation).—I have no authority either from Government or the Port Trust——

The Chairman (interrupting).—I think the system of asking questions in the middle of a debate is very inconvenient and irregular. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gostling.—Very well then. I thought I was quite in order, but I will move as an amendment that this should be added to the resolution—"Subject to the proviso that the Port Trust will first give an undertaking to permit the existing system to be resumed, if hereafter desired by the Corporation."

This was seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeewundas.

A second amendment was proposed by Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, postponing the discussion of the Town Council's resolution until after the receipt of the report from the Municipal Commissioner called for on the 13th June, with the estimates for laying a pressure-proof iron main, in accordance with the plan submitted by Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas seconded this amendment.

Mr. R. N. Khote speaking upon this amendment remarked that night-soil or the smell from it, although horribly disagreeable, was not in itself, they were told, injurious to health. Night-soil in its highly decomposed state only emitted gases that interfered with health. If the salt-water, therefore, that they meant to use for flushing purposes retarded decomposition and the stuff would have been carried off to the Worli pumping station, and there pumped into the sea before any decomposition could ensue they would be doing no harm to the health of the city.

Mr. Dinanath Khote said a remedy had on a former occasion been proposed by Dr. Blaney, costing the Municipality nearly five lakhs of rupees. If the scheme was intended to effect a permanent improvement, then it behoved the Corporation to see whether it would confer a lasting benefit on the city. The present proposal appeared to be a mere transfer of the nuisance from one part of the city to another, and just as now they were now called upon, under the threat of an injunction from the High Court, to remove the nuisance from the east, they might be threatened some years hence to do away with it from the west. (Hear, hear.) The speaker submitted that the conversion of night-soil into manure was the best mode of utilizing it.

Dr. Peterson said the speech of Mr. Goculdas brought to his knowledge for the first time that the Corporation had, on the 8th June, called for a certain report. The Corporation had come to this decision with a full knowledge that the Town Council were about to submit the present resolution to them. He invited the Chairman to consider whether the two resolutions were not inconsistent with each other, and whether the question could be again brought on for discussion within a period of three months.

The Chairman pointed out that the propositions did not traverse each other, and that the Council's resolution was already before the Corporation when Dr. Blaney's motion was agreed to.

The Municipal Commissioner hoped the Corporation would remember that the expedient which it was proposed to resort to, whether good or bad, was only an experimental measure. He was sorry to hear Mr. Khote say that one great advantage of adopting his proposal would be that the town would not need another water-supply. He hoped this statement would not go forward as the opinion of the Corporation. The Commissioner further urged the Corporation, whatever happened, to keep steadily before them the absolute necessity of deciding before long what was to be done with the night-soil of the city.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee spoke in support of Col. Merewether's proposition, adding that it would be better to introduce the night-soil from three different depôts, instead of one.

Dr. Blanc recognised that the removal of the night-soil from the harbour would be *primâ facie* a benefit to the town. In this respect he regarded the resolution favourably, and should vote for it. At the same time he doubted whether they would do wisely in sending such a lot of night-soil to the west—the windward—of the harbour. He recommended that the experiment should be tried for a definite period—say, for six months.

Colonel Merewether in his reply referred to Dr. Blaney's letter and quoted from the minutes of the Town Council for 1878. Dr. Blaney was then its chairman, and on the 19th March he urged that the carrying out of the new drainage system should be hastened, as it was urgently required to reduce the sickness [and] mortality then prevalent; and again on the 28th March he proposed a resolution calling for the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the drainage and sewerage works approved by the Government Commission. As for Dr. Blaney's present proposals for discharging the night-soil from Mazagon and Sewree at times when the barges could not get to sea, Colonel Merewether exclaimed, "Heaven knows it is bad enough at Carnac-bunder, but in discharging on the ebb tide at Sewree and Mazagon how would Chinchpoogly fare? I am convinced that part would not be habitable, and that that would be a wholesale way of poisoning. Nothing can be said for such a proposal as that." Whether Government or the Port Trust would allow the Corporation to return to the present system he had no authority from either to say, but he felt quite sure they might trust that nothing unreasonable would be done, supposing the proposed experiment did not prove a success. At all events, the experiment would cost only Rs. 8,000, and when they remembered that the action with regard to the bungalow of Mr. Vurjeewandas cost nearly half a
kh, they might form some idea of what it would
the Corporation if that action was taken with
the valuable property of the Port Trust
Carnac-bunder. (Laughter.)
of Mr. Goculdas was negatived
Gostling by 19 to 5, and that
The original resolution
16 to 6.

RE.
tion of ad-
and

on the
altogether out of order.
The Chairman repeated his st
light in which he treated the question. The
cipal Commissioner might, if he chose, make any explanation; if not Dr. Peterson must adopt the usual course, and follow up the question on another occasion.

The Municipal Commissioner maintaining silence, the adjournment was again moved by Mr. Khote, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee, and agreed to.

PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

THE case in which a young Parsee woman named Kooverbai sought to recover Rs. 3,000 damages from one Shapurjee for an alleged breach of promise to marry, was closed at the District Court, Kurrachee, on the 23rd instant.

The plaintiff said:—My name is Cooverbai. My father's name is Rustomji. My religion is Parsee. My age is 21 years and eight months, and my residence is at Kurrachee. I know the defendant Shapurji. I have seen him once on board a steamer and once in Hormusji's house. I have had a conversation with him. We did not speak to each other on board the steamer. We spoke at Hormusji's house. He asked me my name, whether I knew embroidery-work and who were on board the steamer when I came up. I told him. Then he asked me if I could read, and I said I could, then Sorabji came in and defendant went away. The conversation between me and the defendant lasted 5 minutes. Nothing else was said. I saw him again when he came to our house to dinner but I did not speak to him. I saw him passing by on the staircase. I was sitting on a chair near the door of the house inside the outer room. Mrs. Hormusji was with me. I had an affection for the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pinhey.—I never made [illegible] No when the defendant came to our house, he looked at me. He looked at me steadily for three or four minutes. He smiled at me, and appeared to be admiring me. He did not talk to me because it is not the custom. I am very sorry and very much vexed at losing the defendant. I lost my reputation by this, and very likely no one will marry me. I have heard that the defendant has spoken disparagingly of me. I was not anxious to marry him because of his position, but because I was told he was a good man. It is the custom among Parsees for marriages to be made up by the relations. I claim Rs. 3,000 as damages, because I have lost my reputation. I cannot value my reputation by rupees. My reputation is more valuable to me than lakhs of rupees.

Re-examined.—I am not willing to take Rs. 3,000. I want my reputation back. I want 3,000 because defendant has disgraced me. He has disgraced me by telling people I am suffering from consumption and bleeding and spreading reports that I am a bad woman.

To Court.—I am willing to marry the defendant, but he will illtreat me. I am willing to marry him if he will now consent to marry me. I am only willing to marry him because no one else will marry me. I would marry any other suitable young Parsee who would offer to marry me. My feelings have only been affected in the matter on account of my reputation. Shapurji Soopariwalla and Ardaseer have told me that I have suffered in reputation because the defendant has refused to marry me. None of my friends or any other persons have shown by their conduct towards me that they consider me disgraced. The only way in which I think I have suffered in reputation is that I am afraid no one else will marry me.

Judgment has not yet been given in the case.

ENGLISH ADMINISTRATION IN EGYPT.

SIR BENSON MAXWELL has replied to a letter by Mr. Clifford Lloyd which is published in the *Times* of the 30th June. He says:—Admiring the skill which he displayed in piloting his barque, I did not care to point out the difficulties and dangers of his navigation. Nor do I wish to do so now more than I can help. I desire to abstain from contributing to his Egyptian history; but I have been brought by many around me to question whether I am justified, with my intimate knowledge of the facts, in leaving the public altogether in the dark on, at all events, the one point on which they have been naturally much moved—viz., the cruelties perpetrated by the kourbash, and I therefore ask your leave to trespass on you with the following remarks.

Of the abominable cruelties perpetrated under the late Mudir of Tantah's administration last October there can be no doubt; but if Mr. Lloyd supposes that it was he who directly or indirectly put an end to such horrors he is strangely mistaken. They were the last and lawless survival of a *regime*, the lawfulness of which had been put an end to by Khedivial decree and by the new penal code. Such acts were as much a breach of Egyptian law as they would be of English law if committed in England, and they were made so long before Mr. Lloyd ever set foot in Egypt. If it be imagined that the withdrawal of Mr. Lloyd from the Egyptian service is to be the signal for the renewal of such crimes, let me inform those who have such imaginings that there are now courts of justice established in the Delta furnished with a body of enlightened, intelligent, and zealous procureurs under the superintendence of an English Procureur-Général, and that it is those new institutions, and not an Under-Secretary of the Home Office, that will protect the weak and punish those who oppress them, unless, indeed, the latter are Europeans protected by the Capitulations.

There are two facts, however, which are necessary to complete the history of Mr. Lloyd's relations with the kourbash, and which ought not to be withheld. It was in exercising the functions of police magistrate (in getting up evidence in criminal cases) that the Governors or Mudirs used that formidable instrument. And they used it for two purposes, sometimes simply to extort confessions from suspected criminals but sometimes also, by the mere terror of it to extort money. A rich man, on being told that he had fallen under suspicion, gladly paid handsomely to save himself from torture. Now, those functions were taken from them. Was this done by Mr. Lloyd? By no means, but by the new codes which vested the whole business of criminal investigation in the Judges of the new Courts and in the department of the Procureur, just as in France. Early in March—the time when, according to Mr. Lloyd, "the most serious intrigues were set on foot against English reforms," the Mudirs complained in a body to Nubar Pasha that they had lost all power, and consequently all consideration in their provinces, since the command of the police and the management of the prisons had been taken from them; and they asked that at least those magisterial functions which had been the source of so much profit should be restored to their blood-stained hands. Did Mr. Lloyd, with his memory fresh of the Tantah abominations, resist their demand? So far from finding in him an antagonist, the Mudirs found him, to their delight, their champion, and, if the combined allies failed to carry their point, it was owing simply to the opposition of another Englishman in the Egyptian service, who was not prepared to see the tortured peasant driven to his torturer for redress.

The other fact brings Mr. Lloyd still more closely in alliance with the famous or infamous kourbash. He tells you, when dealing with the Turkish iniquity, that "it would have been very possible to close one's eyes to its moderate use as a punishment." He should have gone on—as I am going to do—and told you how widely, on the contrary, he had opened his own eyes to the punitive value of the rhinoceros-hide whip. The moment that Mr. Lloyd obtained the management of the gaols, he re-instated the kourbash, contrary to law, and contrary (as soon as I heard of it, in March) to my repeated protestations. I protested, not simply because it was in breach of the law, in my opinion unnecessary, and administered so as to leave the prisoners virtually at the uncontrolled discretion of mere subordinate gaol officials; but because I considered it a shame and a reproach to our country that the very moment an Englishman was trusted with authority, he should take up that implement of cruelty and torture which the Egyptian or Turk had just laid down, at the request of one who was an honour to his country for it, Lord Dufferin. I heard much talk about imaginary mutinies brought about among the wretched inmates of gaols by marvellous French and Turkish "intrigues"—a word as blessed and comforting to many as "Mesopotamia" itself; but when I inquired into facts, I found that men were flogged for using insulting language to a gaoler or warder; that when two prisoners quarrelled and fought, both were, with admirable indifference, to receive a couple of dozen lashes; that, in one case, six men had been condemned to that punishment for having managed to send a petition, complaining of their English treatment, to the Minister of the Interior direct, instead of through the orthodox official channel of the gaoler and the under-secretary. I did not find it possible to shut my eyes to these exploits, but I have been unable to put an end to them; and the Egyptian Minister has been equally impotent.

I abstain from rounding off the last sentence by any further reference to myself, nor shall I touch on details, such as the story of Khariz Pasha's imprisonment of converts to Christianity, and that other imprisonment of the male villain and female victim, which I, like Mr. Lloyd, met in my Egyptian travels, but which he swallowed, and I unravelled. I abstain also from touching on other matters which would throw some light on that problem which is probably vexing the public just now—how it came to pass that a distinguished officer who would appear to have filled Egypt in a brief space of time with beneficial reforms should have driven Nubar Pasha, himself a man of en-
ghtenment and a reformer, to wish to retire be-
ree months were over, and should himself
soon afterwards, withdrawn from the
curs. But it is not my province, at
torian of Mr. Lloyd's Egyp-
self strictly to the task of
tters stand with se-

of the ga
diate report wa
Interior. When I w
brought the charges he ho
to the notice of the British Agen
shank, the Director-General, was calle
explanation. A copy of that officer's repor
before me. In it he states that corporal p
ment, within the prison rules, had been in a grossly
prisons of Egypt inflicted only five time four
instances for mutiny and in the fifth fo ral crime."
violent conduct, coupled with unnat y approved
The Director-General's conduct was ful e, and by Sir
of by the Egyptian Government, by n at any doubt
E. Baring, who very properly added th should be at
as to the legality of the prison rule such charges,
once removed. I regret deeply that ade indirectly
without any provocation, should be performed in
against Dr. Crookshank, who ha n credit and to
Egypt a work redounding to his c said this I must
that of the English name. Havin controversy upon
decline to enter into any public
the subject.

Sir Benson Maxwell has itten the follow-
ing rejoinder:—I am muc obliged to you for
printing my letter in e *Times* of Monday,
and if you will extend me your indulgence a
little further, I shall e glad to throw more
light on facts which, strangely enough, never
found their way to publicity. Let me begin
by mentioning that the Tantah horrors were
perpetrated in Octobe did not come into play until
Codes, and procureur present year. As to the
the beginning of th Mudir by Cherif Pasha, Mr.
leniency shown to the ave forgotten that there was
Lloyd ought not to h e to connect the Mudir with
not a tittle of evidenc had been committed by his
the atrocities which I should have had him
subordinates; otherw the new Courts began to
prosecuted as soon desire the masses of the popu-
sion, an efficient police for bringing equally protected from oppres-
to justice is unquestionably essential. But in all that regards the detection of crime and the punishment of the culprit, it is not the Minister of the Interior, but the Procureur-General, who is at the head of the judicial police. The police force—the men in uniform—is under its own officers for the purposes of drill and discipline, but for maintaining order and patrolling the streets it is under the Mudir's control, and as soon as a question of crime arises, a sufficient number of them is placed at the disposal of the procureur, to assist him and to carry out his instructions. The first duty, then, of Mr. Lloyd's police, cast upon them by the law, when a crime has been committed, is to report it not to the Minister of the Interior (though, of course, they may report to him also, in obedience to their own regulations), but to the nearest procureur, who flies to the spot, just as a police inspector would in England. He sends for a police force, examines into the case until he finds some evidence of criminality, and then summons the juge d'instruction to take up the case. I believe that the population is beginning to know and to have confidence in our New Courts and Codes; and that the pashas are, or will be, if they misbehave, afraid of them. I know that their proceedings are watched with curiosity and interest by crowded audiences to whom our publicity is a striking novelty. We have not had any criminal prosecution yet against any important personage; but not a month ago the Court of Zagazig was thronged and excited. A peasant had ventured to County Court a great pasha. Great was the curiosity to see how the Egyptian judges would acquit themselves. I hope they decided according to law; I know only that they decided for the peasant, and the pasha was heard to heap with reproaches the memory of Mehemet Ali, who had introduced the detestable practice of sending Egyptian boys to learn law in France, and return to their country radicals at heart.

But now, if you have room, will you allow me to complete the history of Mr. Lloyd's career in the matter of Kourbash and prisons; for I find, on consideration, that I left it half untold? Early in March I heard that the Kourbash had been reinstated in the gaols. This prison "reform" was, as I mentioned in my former letter, in the teeth of the Khedivial decree and of the penal code. It rested simply on certain so-called "rules" which the Under-Secretary had drafted, but which had not been enactd or sanctioned by the Khedive, Ministers, or Legislative Assembly. As Procureur-General, I was the visitor or "surveillant" of the gaols. It was my duty to inquire and search out "irregularities" which might be committed in them, and to report what I discovered to the Minister of Justice. On my calling at the gaol of Alexandria to inquire into the alleged floggings, the gaoler informed me that he had been instructed by Dr. Crookshank, the Director-General of the Gaols under the Home Office (in whose name Mr. Lloyd's acts were done), to deny my authority and to refuse me an inspection of the prison and its books. I could visit the gaol only if proved with the written permission of the doctor.

Nubar Pasha declared himself impotent to interfere with his English Under-Secretary, and referred me to Sir E. Baring. Finding that Sir E. Baring approved and supported Mr. Lloyd's conduct, I thought it advisable not to retire from an office which I was prevented from executing without first ascertaining what Lord Granville would think of it; and I wrote two letters for his lordship's perusal, which I placed in Sir E. Baring's hands. Two days later he and Mr. Lloyd paid me a visit in my office. They admitted that my duty of superintendence was incontestable, and proposed to me to withdraw my letters. Inferring from the admission and the proposal something in the nature of regret for the past and an engagement for the future, I acquiesced. I was soon sorry for it.

Some ten days later a fresh report came to me which called for my investigation. Dr. Crookshank was letting loose numbers of prisoners who were awaiting trial. I hastened to the Cairo gaol and was shown a list of 51 prisoners, who were to be released by Dr. Crookshank's orders, with the intimation that they owed their liberation to the doctor's opinion that the terms of their imprisonment were adequate to their offences, of which he knew nothing but from the gaol register! This list was evidently felt to be a rash one; for it was withdrawn a few hours after I had seen it, and another substituted, of only 26 names. In answer to my friendly remonstrance, Mr. Lloyd wrote to me of the necessity he had felt of releasing men who had been in custody pending trial for five and six years. I could find no such cases. In the Cairo batch one man had been in gaol for 15 months, one for 11, a third for five months and a few days; all the others had been incarcerated four, three, and two months only. This "gaol delivery" as it was humorously called, was regarded in the country as the new English method of administering justice, and the impression spread that it was not only idle, but dangerous, to prosecute burglars, cattle stealers, and thieves, when English officials considered three or four months' deprivation of liberty an adequate punishment for them. I objected to these liberations, not only on the ground that they had not been effected by Khedivial pardon, or even by Ministerial order, but that the thing had been done without any examination of the cases, by the mere arbitrary act of an Under-Secretary—Nubar Pasha had been consulted only about some 15 cases—and that, coupled with the ludicrous proclamation of the medical inspector, it had created a general sense of insecurity.

But to return to the gaols. When a few days later, I sent to the Cairo prison for some further information, I found it—will it be credited?—again closed to me. A secret circular, which was not to figure on the gaol records, but to be returned as soon as read, had been sent by Dr. Crookshank to the various gaolers, to remind them that the Procureur was prohibited entry.

I abstain from characterizing such conduct as this. Sir E. Baring again supported and approved it. He considered that my "interference" would cause endless confusion. Mr. Lloyd plainly admitted that he would rather throw up the management of the gaols than be subject to my control. Where would be the confusion, and what was the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

mischief of my control? I had simply to look on at Mr. Lloyd's performances, and to make a note of them for the use of the Minister of Justice. It looked as if Sir E. Baring and Mr. Lloyd liked to use the kourbash; but the good they did with it, they wished to do by stealth, blushing at the thought of finding it fame. They did not ask the Egyptian authorities to legalize the lash; the Khedive might have asked "What would Lord Dufferin say?" Did they care to figure before the British public as the advocates of it? Mr. Lloyd, in *The Times*, could venture no further than "close his eyes to the moderate use of the kourbash," in the hands of a wicked Turk.

Mr. Lloyd says in his letter:—"No act of mine, though Under-Secretary at the Home Office, was committed without the full knowledge and approval of the Egyptian Government." I regard that as a rash assertion. I believe that it would not be endorsed by Sabit Pasha, the late Minister of the Interior, who found that two months of office with his English Under-Secretary was as much as his sense of self-respect could stand. I believe that his continued defiance of the law, in his floggings of prisoners and escapages towards the Procureur-General, never excited another feeling in the Egyptian Government than disapprobation, nay, shame and exasperation. My impression is that those were in the number of his acts which drove Nubar Pasha last April to desire to withdraw from office. If I am wrong, I can be set right by the production of the letter which the Minister then wrote to Sir E. Baring.

As regards the method which was pursued by the high officer who had been sent by England to Egypt to help and guide it in the work of reform, and which was so cheerily applauded by Her Majesty's Consul-General, towards the law offi of the Khedive, while in the execution of his it edified Cairo. The spectacle of two English officials disputing the Procu —a fortnight after they had the rough and ready hor subordinates shut th

ce's in answer to ules, signed, not by Dr. Crookshank, were put of January. I never heard before ing been sanctioned by the Minister of erior. That sanction is said to be dated the of March, that is subsequent to my detection of e practice of flogging. The Minister had no more power to sanction flogging than he had to sanction the rack or the thumbscrew. If the Ministerial circular against the kourbash or bastinado can possibly be construed by any curiously restrictive interpretation not to apply to prisons, the penal code, at all events, is wide enough to include the use of all forms of torture on prisoners. I wonder it did not occur to the advocates of the kourbash to point out that the circular speaks only of the "bastonnade"—that is, the application of the kourbash to the soles of the feet, and that consequently its use on other parts of the body was not prohibited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account of the concerned, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the west side of the Bazaar-gate-street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land for Pension under No. 772, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 60, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Walla Vahoo, widow of Vussonjee Jewraj, on or towards the south by the property of Mowjee Soonderjee, on or towards the east by the Bazaar-gate-street, and on or towards the west partly by the sweeper's passage, and partly by the drain common to the premises herein described and the house of Megjee Vussonjee, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of Madhowjee Visram, or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the vendors or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors for the vendors or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell Public Auction at their rooms the remaining cases of Price and Co.'s celebrated perfumery, consisting of moss and white rose verbena, Jockey Club, rondeletia, Kiss-me-Quick, frangipani, golden oil, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suits Nos. 98 and 155 of 1881 being suits in relation to the administration of the estate of the late Eduljee Rustomji Soonsvala, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms—All that the debt or outstanding sum of Rs. 3,300 due and owing to the said estate from Pestonji Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, upon a bond or writing in the Gujrati language in favour of the said deceased, and made and executed by him and dated the 4th May, 1880, payable by yearly instalments of Rs. 300 on the 1st day of May in each year. The said bond or writing is for Rs. 5,000, and the amount due thereon has now been reduced to Rs. 3,360 by payments made on account. The instalment of Rs. 300 due on the 1st May last is outstanding.

Also all that the estate and interest of the late Edulji Rustomji Soonavala in the share and interest of Edulji Hormusji Buttivala in the right of his wife Jeevanbai of and in the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of the late Hormusji Cowasji Mistry, deceased. The said Edulji Rustomji Soonavala had in his life time filed a suit being suit No. 139 of 1874 against the said Edulji Hormusji Buttivala and his said wife Jeevanbai for recovery of this claim and by an order of reference made in the said suit by the said court on the 30th March, 1875, it was referred to W. E. Hart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Special Commissioner, to take the account of the Estate of the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Mistry, deceased, but which said reference has not since been proceeded with.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th July, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GRAIN Sweepings, Old Wood and Iron at the Prince's Dock.

On FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, by order of the Superintendent—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood and iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Poona, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of August next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. A. M. CANTEM.

All those two bungalows with outhouses registered under 889 A and 889 B situate in Synagogue-street in the Cantonment of Poona. The bungalow No. 889A is bounde on the east by a road leading from south to north on the west by the property now or formerly belonging to Mr. Critchell on the north by bungalow No. 889B, and on the south by the compound wall of the property now or formerly belonging to Mr. Johnstone, Pensioner, the bungalow No. 889B is bounded on the east by a road leading from south to north, on the west by the property now or formerly belonging to Mr. Critchell, on the north by Police Barracks, and on the south by Bungalow No. 889A. These 2 bungalows will be sold in one lot or in 2 separate lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Apollo-street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar—

A large collection of fancy articles and China toys of various descriptions of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at Frere-bunder.

200 superior 1st class teaksquires,
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of landed Property in Chimna Butcher-street without the Fort.

On TUESDAY the 12th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Andhiaroo Hormusjee Dadabhoy Kakaria, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Borah Noorbhoy Munguljee and Bai Neamutbai, daughter of Borah Rajbhoy Esmaljee.

All that piece of Government ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chimna Butcher-street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6 kathi in length and 2 kathi in breadth or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and registered under No. 2584, and bounded on the east by the said Chimna Butcher-street, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Hurzonean Kuntaree, and on the south by the house of Chand Muthoobhoy Naibundh.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th July, 1884.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, insects, moles, chipmunks, gophers. As. 8, p. 1. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL,

1, Rampart Row, W.

NOTI

FOR SA
RO

be forwarded to the ways on the 1st proximo. For ply at PORT STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, Apollo-street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 25th July, 1884, a DIVIDEND of Rupees forty per share will be payable at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo-road, on and after the first day of August to the registered shareholders standing on the Register on the 25th of July, 1884, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BRUEL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo-road, Bombay, on the 8th day of August, 1884, at 3 p.m., when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 25th day of July, 1884, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in the following manner:—The following article shall be inserted after Article 9, namely, "The Company may from time to time reduce its capital."

By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

No. 24, Apollo-road, Bombay.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storage in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS. OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps		Rs.	350
Do. 40	do.	,,	750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.	,,	1,200
Do. 8 do.	500 do.	,,	1,200
Do. 20 do.	500 do.	,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-street

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S.S. "TITANIA,"
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

Specially recommended for Monsoon Smoking, MILD and FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THICK HEADS.

HEAVY STOMACHS, billious conditions—"Wells Mark Apple Pills"—anti-billious, cathartic. As. 4, p. 1, and As. 10. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents for India.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF AMERICAN ORGANS

	Rs.
THE "COMPANION" ORGAN, 32 inches high, 27½ inches long, one row of reeds, octaves.	100
THE "ECONOMY" ORGAN, Mason and Hamlin's octaves, C to C. 4 stops. Diapason, Viola, Flute, Melodia, and 2 knee	225
THE STERLING ORGAN "LA PETITE," the orkmanship is first class and the reeds are carefully voiced:—	
STYLE A. Five Octaves, Five Sto pason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell,	300
STYLE B. Five Octa —Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Co Knee Swell.	350
STYL s—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, ulcet and Knee Swell...	400
n Solid Black Walnut, Five Octaves, Nine Stops— Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, nd Organ and Knee Swells.	450
e is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut, chevrons, and is crowned by a top of imposing ctural beauty with practical utility, in perfect accord. d Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, liante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, atent Grand Organ and Knee Swells	650
," Mason and Hamlin's, Panelled front and ends, with ornamentation. Four-and-a-half Octaves, six Stops.	400

ANY'S CEDAR AND WALNUT-WOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

rom the finest selected woods and are put together without he ivory of the keys are fastened by metal pins.

es, without stops	325
es and 4 stops	360
ves and 7 stops	400

LING ORGAN COMPANY'S CHAPEL ORGAN.

Bass and Octaves Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, et, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, ler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.	650

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

Y & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.

to announce the arrival of their CELEBRATED WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY to order, being Sewn Taped at the seams, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

	Rs.	a.
ab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each	8	8
rab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	15	8
Cap to match the above .. Rs. 3 8 | Leggings per pair	4	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article each	28	0
Leggings to match	10	8
Double Dark Blue, and Black Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick each	40	0
Grey Tweed Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, will last for years each	40	0
Ordinary Black Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes.	7	0
Ordinary Black Vulcanized Inverness Capes, very light	12	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with brass Eyelets, 84 by 48.	17	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproof between two cloths, per yard	5	8
44-in. White Cambric Sheeting, Waterproof between two substances, for Children's beds, &c. per yard	4	0
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid Rs. 7-8 to	12	8
Alpacca Umbrellas Rs. 5-8 to	6	8
Umbrellas, Best Twill Silk Rs. 10-8 to	15	8
Ladies' Umbrellas Rs 10-8 to	12	8
Tan Waterproof Leggings per pair	5	8

AIR-PILLOWS, WATERPROOF CABIN DRESSING CASES, HAND BASIONS, &c., &c.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

THORPE AND CO.
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANT,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded 1 GOLD and 2 SILVER MEDALS with 3 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below:—

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel,	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
48 8	50 8	Johannisberger	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Marcobrunner	42 8	..
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	..
29 8	31 8	Rudesheimer	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Hochheimer	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Laubenheimer	20 0	22 0
30 0	...	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	31 8	..
30 8	32 8	Moselle Braunberger	32 8	34 0

Cash	SHERRY.	Capsule	Credit
38 12	Amontillado, A 1,	gold capsule	40 8
36 12	Amontillado	black ,,	38 8
34 8	Solera	purple ,,	36 0
28 12	Solera	black ,,	30 0
28 4	Amoroso	black ,,	29 8
27 4	Montilla	black ,,	28 8
26 0	Solera	copper ,,	27 0
25 4	Vino Puro	blue ,,	26 8
24 0	Oloroso	green ,,	25 0
22 0	Manzanillah	red ,,	23 0
21 0	Pale	yellow ,,	22 0
20 0	Vino de Pasto	pink ,,	21 0
16 12	A good Dinner Wine	white ,,	17 8

When ordering Solera, please quote colour of capsule.

Cash. Per case 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	MARSALA.	Credit Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
16 12	Marsala	17 8
	MADEIRA.	
37 12	Madeira, E. black capsule	39 8
32 8	Madeira red ,,	34 0
24 0	Madeira blue ,,	25 0
	HUNGARIAN WINE.	
19 4	Carlowitz, red	20 0
	WHISKY.	
37 0	Whisky, Scotch, "the Cairn," 11 years old.	38 0
32 12	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	34 0
25 2	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky	26 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlet, Special Reserve	24 0
21 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlet, old vatted	22 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	18 8
26 0	Whisky, Irish, First Old Dublin, three shamrocks	27 0
24 0	Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock	25 0
23 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18 8
	COGNAC AND SPIRITS.	
19 8	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	20 0
27 0	Blue Capsule	28 0
29 8	White Capsule	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, 20 years old	47 0
22 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	Gin, London Old Tom.	23 0
22 4	Dry Gin	23 0
18 0	Geneva, in flasks	18 8
18 0	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	18 8

BOMBAY HOUSE:—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,

as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

STONE'S $^{LG}_{A}$ (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

M. M. MODY & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose. Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.

Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTE

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.
Ebonized Rs. 900.

The above Piano obtained a FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE and MEDAL at the Calcutta Exhibition.

S. ROSE of Bombay and HAROLD of Calcutta are the SOLE AGENTS in India for this Piano.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE GRAND SQUARE PIANO.

Solid Walnut (plain) Rs. 650.
Solid Rosewood (overstrung) Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANO.

Solid Mahogany Rs. 500.
Ebonized with gold lines Rs. 650.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

PIANOS FOR HIRE OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Pianofortes let out on HIRE in POONA and the districts at reduced rates.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,

SHERRIES.

Cash. Rs. as.		Capsule	Credit. Rs. as.
17 2	PALE MEDIUM DRY. An excellent Wine for General use	Black Capsule	18 0
21 0	VINO DE PASTO. Remarkably soft and dry, a useful Dinner Wine	Green ,,	22 0
22 0	MANZANILLA, pure natural	Yellow ,,	23 0
25 11	IMPERIAL OLOROSO. A superior old Wine, very dry and fragrant	Purple ,,	27 0
29 8	AMOROSO. A rich nutty dessert Wine, possessing the celebrated old Caveza CZ character, well adapted for India	Red Capsule	31 0
36 2	AMONTILLADO FINO. Exceedingly choice with great aroma	White ,,	38 0

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

Octave. 13½ gals.	Qr. Cask 27 gals.	Per Hhd. 54 gals.		Per Hhd. 54 gals.	Qr. Cask 27 gals.	Octave 13½ gals.
Rs. 92-11	Rs. 171	Rs. 332-8	PALE MEDIUM DRY	Rs. 350	Rs. 180	Rs. 97-8
102-2	190	370-8	VINO DE PASTO	390	200	107-8
112-14	217-2	413-5	MANZANILLA	435	228-8	118-12

Our Sherries consist of direct shipments from the choicest Stocks in Jerez de la Frontera, Spain and will thus compare favourably with spurious so-called "Sherry," too much of which has of late years found its way into our markets. Our MANZANILLA is a delicate and genuine Wine with an exquisite bouquet.

On a purchase of *three cases* and upwards of one or different brands we allow a Cash Disc of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, off our Credit rates.

MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

MRS LAKE begs to invite the attention of Ladies to her stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

which has been specially selected by herself from the leading Houses of Londo

The above consists of all descriptions of fashionable Dress Materials in the New Colour the Latest Shapes in Hats and Bonnets, and a Choice Selection of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbon, Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, &c., &c.

Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, GLOVERS, DRAPERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.

FLOWERS.—Of these we have some fine collections of the newest and best description in every style and colour. Flowers for the Hair, Flowers for Wreaths and Bouquets, Dress Flowers, Bridal Flowers, and Flowers for every use.

FROM ANNAS 8.

FEATHERS.—Fancy Wings, Birds, Ostrich Tips, and Feathers in all colours and shades.

FROM ANNAS 8.

LACES.—Of these we have a beautiful selection, Point Laces, Real Honiton Laces, and Edgings, Real Valenciennes Edging, Maltese Laces, Plain and ded Fashionable Laces, Spanish Laces, Tulles, Nets, &c., &c.

FROM ANNAS 4 PER YARD.

RIBBONS.—Silk and Fancy, Plush Ribbons with Satin backs, Satin Ribbons, Saranet Ribbons, Corded-edge Ribbons, in all the latest colours.

FROM ANNAS 4 PER YARD.

W. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAA

NOVELTIES

ELECTRO-PLATED

BUTTER COOLERS.

Cut. glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS.

In cut and engraved glass, with electro-plated mounts, all electro-plated, oakwood and electro-plate, Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS.

In electro-plate, plain or engraved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES.

With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS.

In electro-plate, plain and engraved or electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES.

In electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts. daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 75.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAM

With call bell, mustard, per, salt, toast rack, 4 egg and butter, Rs. 120.

Ditto, with 2 egg cups Rs.

Ditto, with 4 egg cups, wi bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FR

Small, a great variety pretty designs, Rs. 19 to

CRUET FRAME

Large for the dinner bottles, Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES.

With 2 and 3 cut glass Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES.

Electro-plated, plain or on stand, with spirit lamp, to 117.

SALVERS.

In electro-plate or oak a tro-plate, round or oval, without handles, Rs. 18 t

EPERGNES.

And centre pieces of th and most elegant designs, to 600.

HAMILTON &

RAMPART ROW, BOM

Next door to National Bank.

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 7, 1884.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEE

HUNGARIAN WHITE

WE are instructed by t known in Hungary to offe stock in our hands, to close a co

NESZMELER ....in
CHATEAU PALUGYAY
SCHOMLAUER AUSLESE

These wines are well worth th noisseurs, from whom we shall ente able offer.

CUTLER, PALMER &
WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBA

FOR SALE, STILL HOCKS, from D Bingen on the Rhine.

	Qua
Laubenheimer	R
Deidesheimer	,,
Geisenheimer	,,
Rudesheimer	,,
Marcobrunner	,,
Red Assmanshauser	,,
Sparkling Hock	,,

BREUL &
24, Apo

GERMAN LAGER BEER DOMBRAU Per
in cases of 4 doz. quarts........
8 ,, pints......
PILSEN BEER
in cases of 4 doz. quarts...
8 ,, pints...
VIENNA BEER, A. DREHER
SCHWECHAT
in cases of 4 doz. quarts.....
6 ,, pints.....
GUINESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottle
Johnson
in cases of 7 doz. pints...
TERMS—NET C
Apply to Godown-keeper,
BELL, BRA

NOTICES

SWIFT & FA
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET

BOMBAY GYMKHA

THE HALF-YEARLY GEN ING of the Members of the Gym in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, 6 p.m.

H. D. OLIVIER,
F. C. MACR
Joint Honor

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be re Commissary of Ordnance, Poona, up 1884, for the purchase of 9,558 cwts. of L Ordnance Depôt, Poona, where samples c

C. DE C. HAMILTON,
Commissary of Or

Poona, Ordnance Depôt, 25th July, 1884.

THE Proprietor of the BOMB begs to inform the public th MOVED the Hotel to No. 6, TAM FORT, formerly known as the Roy has been rebuilt on the model of an The place is well located and o breeze. Terms moderate. Especial can be made at reduced rates for fa and Billiard room adjoin the Hotel of the best quality are kept.

5th July, 1884.

WANTED, for the water British Burma, a COMPETEN look after the Pumping Engines and generally useful to the Municipality in t smith's and fitter's work. Salary Rs. with free quarters. None but competen of sober and steady habits, who have h the setting up and looking after—of need apply. All applications with c testimonials to be forwarded so as to signed not later than the first day of Au

F. G. B
Execut

Prome Division, P. W. D., Prome.

SCOTT & Co.,
VETERINARY SU

HORSE EXAMINAT Rs. 10; Examination Horses standing at livery month, including hor bought and sold Rs.

Tender should be superscribed " of Coal to Her Majesty's Ships."

E. GRE
Commander and Senior Nav
H. M.'s S. Dryad, Bombay, 18th July

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA
BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEP

THE Agent is prepared to Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1884, purchase of any quantity up to 500 ton Iron Pot Sleepers now lying at Wari where they may be seen upon applicat Superintendent. Offers must quote a rat weighed over and delivered on the spo time within which the whole quantity be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied deposit in cash or Government Promiss a ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. case of the successful Tenderer, security for the due fulfilment of his C

The Agent does not bind himself to or any offer.

W.
Ac

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th July

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AN COMPANY, Limite

NOTICE is hereby given, tha ORDINARY GENERAL Shareholders of the Empress Spi Company, Limited, will Company, No. 1, Forbes August next, at four o'cl business:—

1st. To receive the Di Statements of Accounts m 1883, and 30th June, 1884.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuin the Directors who retire, but who election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the en fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that t will be closed from the 26th instant to both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, CO
Secretarie

Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RA

NOTICE.

OPENING OF EAST DECC FOR GOODS TRAFFI

NOTICE is hereby given th Railway from HOTGI to GADA 173½ miles, will be OPENED for Good 1st August, 1884.

The Stations on this line are:—

Hotgi,
Tadval,
Lachyan,
Indi Road,
Nimbal,
Minchnal,
Bijapur,
Jumnal,
Mulvad,
Telgi,
Alimati,
Karlimatti,
and Gadag.

For rates and other particulars, apply MANAGER, Gadag.

G. M.

Poona, July 15, 1884.